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SENATE PASSES BILL TO REGULATE THE MEAT PACKERS

Measure Is Carried by Vote of 46 to 33—House to Take It Up Promptly—"A Great Moral Victory," Says Mr. Kenyon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The last stage of the bill for the regulation of the packers occupied the entire day in the Senate yesterday. There was an unusually large attendance of the members of that body, and the galleries were filled with attorneys and agents for the packers, members of women's organizations who have worked for the bill, others who had a more or less direct interest in the passage or defeat of the bill, and the crowd that always gathers when there is a measure of controversial importance under discussion.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock, and by a vote taken shortly after 5 o'clock the bill was carried, 46 to 33. It was not, however, the bill which had claimed the attention of the senators in the morning; every section had been contested and numerous amendments offered. Some of them were of slight importance so far as the purpose of the bill was concerned; it will take time and study to discover just what effect some of the changes will have.

Vote on Amendment Reversed
One was of a serious character, exempting farmers, live stock growers and associations from the provisions of the bill. This amendment was offered late in the day when the defenders of the bill, headed by W. S. Kenyon R., Senator from Iowa, who had been resisting attack after attack all day, were off their guard. Some of the senators admitted that they were not clear what they were voting for. The result was 35 to 37 against the amendment, and then Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, changed his vote and reversed the result.

While this amendment was supported by opponents of the bill, though most of the amendments which were offered with a view to making it ineffective were defeated earlier in the day by votes which gave the supporters of the measure grounds for belief that on the final vote the bill would pass. The bill, in the greatest danger when Kenyon (D.), Senator from Nevada, moved to recommitt.

The Vice-President said that the Senate was proceeding under an unanimous agreement and he had previously ruled against recommending in such a case. However, he intimated that it was possible to appeal from the decision of the chair. By a vote of 50 to 30 the chair was sustained, and the attempt to recommit failed.

Proceedings Open to Public
Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, sought to have the Federal Trade Commission substituted for the Livestock Commission provided for in the bill as the agency for the regulation of the packing business, but this was defeated.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, was successful with his amendment providing that all the proceedings of the committee other than conferences between members should be open to the public.

WHICH THE PACKERS HAVE CHARACTERIZED AS EX PARTE, UNFAIR AND UNJUST, WERE THE BACKGROUND FOR MOST OF THE TESTIMONY PRESENTED AT THE SEVERAL HEARINGS

House to Act Promptly
At these hearings the packers have had a great array of counsel and experts, a number of whom were in the gallery yesterday when the arguments were made and the vote was taken. The farmers have appeared to tell of the disproportion between their profits and those of the packers. The consumer has been represented chiefly by women's organizations, notably the Consumers League and the League of Women Voters, both of which supported the bill that was passed yesterday, and were well represented in the gallery.

Senator Kenyon, who has been one of the most persistent and consistent workers for the passage of regulatory packer legislation, said, after the vote yesterday, that, notwithstanding the attempts to inject extraneous and nullifying provisions into the bill, its passage was a great moral victory, a decided step forward.

The House has arranged to take the bill up promptly, and, with the impetus given by the passage of the measure in the Senate, Senator Kenyon believes that the finishing blow is about to be dealt this monopoly in the food supplies of the country.

VACCINATION ORDER IN ONTARIO DEFIED

Medical Freedom League Wins First Round in Test to Find Whether School Children Must Be Compulsorily Vaccinated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
SMITH FALLS, Ontario—The Medical Freedom League of Ottawa has won the first round in a fight, the ultimate issue of which may have far-reaching effects throughout the whole Province, in the matter of compulsory vaccination. William Yarwood, a toolmaker, was the defendant in a police court charge of neglecting and refusing to send his child to school, in contravention of the School Attendance Act of 1919. He was represented at the trial here by counsel on instructions from the Medical Freedom League.

It developed during the trial that not only had Mr. Yarwood sent his child to school, but that the school authorities had sent him home repeatedly because he had not been vaccinated in compliance with what his counsel termed as an "arbitrary edict" of the Board of Health. As many as eight fathers in the district had resisted this edict, and 22 children were involved, but by some process of reasoning the Board of Education, or the Board of Health, or both, decided to summon only Mr. Yarwood.

The chief facts adduced were that Mr. Yarwood had refused on conscientious grounds to have his child vaccinated; that he had sent his child to school repeatedly; that the child had been as often sent home again; and that although notices requiring a general vaccination of school children were posted by the police officer there was no evidence to show that the Medical Officer of Health had issued them.

Mr. Sparham, the magistrate, declared that there was no law compelling anyone to be vaccinated. "If the parent objects," he asked, "what are you going to do?" The remedy is in his own hands," said counsel for the prosecution.

"Yes," retorted His Worship, "but you are coming at it through the back door. We are not enforcing the vaccination order, but the School Attendance Act." His Worship declared that if the case was left in his hands he would dismiss it. It was finally agreed to prepare a test case for the Ottawa courts. In the meantime an agitation for compulsory vaccination in Ottawa is being largely opposed. "I am not in favor of compulsory vaccination," says the Rev. H. J. Adlard, newly appointed member of the Ottawa Board of Health.

SPANISH PREMIER SEEKS TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—King Alfonso has again expressed his confidence in Edward Dato, the Premier, but the latter is insisting in his resignation. The crisis arises from Dominguez Pascual, Minister of Finance, having definitely resigned as a sequel to the strike of civil servants at the ministry and the action of the minority in leaving the Chamber of Deputies when the vote of confidence in the government on the strike question was being taken. His Majesty will reserve his final decision until tomorrow.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES TO PROCEED TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador in the United States, arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 this morning and has stated that he is going to Paris tomorrow. Sir John Henry will accompany him.

I. W. W. SAID TO BE GAINING GROUND

Revolutionary Labor Union Is Taking a Leading Part in the Organization of New Red Industrial International in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Industrial Workers of the World, the revolutionary industrial labor union that proposes by direct action to seize all machinery of production, is taking a leading part in organizing a new Red Industrial International in Europe. Some inside information as to this movement was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Ralph Chaplin, artist and former editor of Solidarity, and Henry van Dorn, editor of The Industrial Pioneer, at general headquarters here. This new industrial international is to be opposed to the so-called "Yellow" International of Amsterdam promoted by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Being revolutionary, it will be called Red, to distinguish it from the craft unions, the Yellow. The Red Industrial International will try to accomplish by industrial revolution what the Third Moscow International proposes to achieve by political revolution.

The Amsterdam Congress
To further clarify the distinction between the Yellow International and the new Red International, a paragraph from the February issue of The Industrial Pioneer was quoted by Mr. van Dorn as follows:

"What does the Amsterdam (Yellow) congress really represent? A guiding center of class unions? A revolutionary staff in the struggle against capitalism? Nothing of the kind. It is the center of reactionary national unions whose task is to confuse class distinctions on an international scale and to create the illusion that an international labor organization exists, to spread the idea of class cooperation and class peace—in a word, it is the international center of labor reaction, and is the most reliable support of international imperialism."

Recently the I. W. W. took a referendum to decide whether or not it was desirable to affiliate with the Third Moscow International. This vote was called in, however, and declared void by the general executive board of the I. W. W., as the intent of it was in contradiction to the I. W. W. constitution, which excludes all "political groups or anti-political acts." Furthermore, the I. W. W. could not accept the "21 points" laid down at the second congress of the Third International without going underground, as these "points" would practically commit them to a policy of arms insurrection.

While the policies and tactics of the proposed Red International are to differ from the Third Moscow International, the ends they seek are so nearly identical, namely the downfall of the capitalist system of society and the establishment of proletarian rule, that the organizers who were in preliminary session at Berlin, Germany, in December, went to Moscow, Russia, there to consult before completing their organization with the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, which sent out the first invitation by radio to "all economic organizations standing for real revolutionary class struggle," and the leaders of the Third Moscow International, to find out how they may cooperate.

This congress in Moscow to complete the organization was to begin January 1, but for technical reasons it was postponed, and has been set to convene on May 1.

At the Berlin convention delegates representing 1,240,000 workers were in attendance, coming from the United States, Argentina, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Delegates from Italy and Spain were absent before they were fairly started in their journey.

Within the new organization to be formed in Moscow, if all goes well, are to be included the American and Argentine I. W. W., the Russian labor alliances, the British shop stewards and workers' committees, the French Left Syndicalists, the Spanish General Confederation of Labor, the Italian Syndicalist Union, the Norwegian Labor unions, the Jugo-Slav Confederation of Labor, the Bulgarian Syndicalist Union, the Greek Confederation of Labor and the German Syndicalists.

Spread of I. W. W.
Some idea of the extent to which the I. W. W. have spread over the Western Hemisphere was given by Mr. Chaplin, who said that, besides the 19 periodicals in 13 different languages, they were distributing millions of pieces of propaganda annually. "The significant thing," he said, "is not increased membership, but the vastly more important extension of the sphere of influence of I. W. W. propaganda for revolutionary industrial unionism."

LABOR OUTLINES AN EMPLOYMENT PLAN

National Labor Conference in London to Hear Proposals for Tiding Over Period of Unemployment in England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Dis-satisfied with the government's method of dealing with the unemployment problem, and having refused to take part in government conferences, Labor has outlined its own remedies, which will be placed before 1000 delegates at a special trade union and Labor conference in London on Thursday next. Many of the proposals are matters which the government has been endeavoring to put into force for some time, but, generally speaking, the document takes a fair and moderate view of the situation and proposes common-sense methods of dealing with the difficulties, quite free from sensationalism or any suggestion of violent extremist methods.

Among other things, under the first heading of Labor's demands, are the immediate adoption of a policy of unobstructed trade with Russia, along with such terms to form enemy countries as would promote the restoration of their economic life and the reestablishment of normal commerce. Under this heading concerted international arrangements for the stabilization of exchanges and the extension of credits are also called for.

Urged to Retrench
Under the second heading, the resolution calls upon the government to immediately reverse its policy with regard to expenditure by bringing to a prompt end the military adventures in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East.

As to Ireland, the government is asked to put an end to military repression and lawless reprisals in that country, which are stopping productive industry.

During the period of unemployment, the resolution declares that the policy of the government should be one of expansion, and not of contraction, and that necessary public works should be executed as far as possible during the years of industrial depression.

Among other things, it asks for harbor improvements, land reclamation, schemes of afforestation and other developments to provide employment, as these works are preferable to relief works.

As to the question of short time, if it is adopted, it must be accompanied by an under-employment allowance according to scale in order to prevent the disastrous lowering of the standard of life. A universal working day of eight hours is demanded, and the resolution concludes with a protest against the attempts now being made to take advantage of the present crisis by reducing wages.

LABOR VIEWS DIFFER

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, inquiring regarding the latter points, learns that trade union opinion in Great Britain on the question of reduction of wages is far from being united. Some leaders assert that any attempt to cut wages in trades which have no cost of living sliding scale will be bitterly resisted, and they express the opinion that reductions are inevitable if the downward tendency of trade is to be checked. On making careful inquiries on the subject the correspondent was led to understand that in some of the most important trades, efforts will be made to secure candid and friendly discussions on the matter with the employers.

Views of the strong center, or moderate, section of leaders, were given guardedly by an official who occupies a very responsible position in the trade union movement. "It has not been possible yet," he said, "to ascertain what the general current of opinion is, but this may be revealed at the national Labor conference in London on Thursday next. It seems to me, however, to have quite clear that, while the costs of production remain so high, it will be simply impossible to regain foreign trade, and until that is done, unemployment will get worse."

"But workers in the powerfully organized trades will not discuss wages reductions alone. They will insist on an all-round agreement, which must provide for the maintenance of a decent standard of life for workers, and for the sacrifice of profits as well as of wages. That is the crucial point. Workers will not consent to lower wages if an attempt is to be made to keep profit untouched, and employers must be prepared to discuss this question quite frankly with us."

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Premiers Devote First Session to Hearing Reports From Military Authorities—Mr. Briand Makes Speech of Welcome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The conference which opened this morning at the Quai d'Orsay is full of promise of establishment of a real peace in Europe, or at least an approach to that peace which the treaties have failed to establish. In spite of the persistence of an intransigent feeling in certain quarters, and the need of the French Premier to proceed cautiously under pain of being repudiated, there is in truth a better spirit than there has been ever since peace making began over two years ago.

While keeping the necessities of France always in view, the realities of the situation in Germany and in Europe in general are also recognized. There is a desire for conciliation, and those who are familiar with the atmosphere of these conferences are pleasantly impressed with the improved sentiments that mark the present meeting of government chiefs. Extremely important is the cordiality which exists in the relations of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George.

There had been an undoubted estrangement, which amounted almost to a complete breach, between the representatives of the two Channel countries. This impediment to an understanding is happily removed. Already the two premiers are on the best of terms and are deliberating in entire harmony, though, of course, not always in complete unison of views.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan gathered here today for a conference which seemed second in importance only to that preceding the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

The conference was opened with a speech of welcome by the French Premier, Aristide Briand, and devoted its first session to hearing Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson of the British Imperial Staff, and Gen. Maurice Nollet, head of the French military mission in Berlin, on the disarmament question.

The deliberations, which at the outset dealt solely with the question of German disarmament but later were to include the highly important issue of German reparations, the sum and the manner of their payment, were conducted in the strictest secrecy. It was announced that an official communiqué would be issued after each session; but that given out after the first session today, which began at 11:30 a. m. and continued to 1 p. m., revealed nothing beyond the fact that Mr. Briand welcomed the delegates and that the disarmament question was considered. Adjournment was taken until 4 p. m.

Premier Lloyd George was the first head of a delegation to arrive at the conference chamber for the session. He was immediately ushered into Mr. Briand's private cabinet, where the two men held a 15-minute conference before the general session began. The Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegations arrived in turn afterward. The Boulevard des Invalides and the Quai d'Orsay were crowded with spectators, looking on silently.

Arrangements for the first session contemplated discussion of German disarmament by allied military experts, who are understood to have agreed on a solution which would grant a short period of grace to Germany in which to execute the engagements she made at the Spa Conference.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The tonnage of merchant vessels launched during 1920 in the United Kingdom reached a record, according to Lloyd's Register, there being 618 ships, in all, of 2,055,624 tons. Glasgow district, as usual, occupies the first place with an output of 457,032 tons.

The United States output, which leads the world for 1920, namely 2,476,253 tons, is 1,599,132 tons lower than during 1919.

The world output for the year is 1759 vessels of 5,861,666 tons, which is a decrease of 1,232,383 tons as compared with 1919, which was the record year. Japan follows the United Kingdom with the third greatest output for the year of 456,642 tons.

REFUGEE'S PLEA IN STOWAWAY'S AID

Counsel for "Irish Republic" Sets Up Claim That Lord Mayor of Cork Sought Asylum—Mr. O'Callaghan to Go as Seaman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, was on his way to Norfolk to obtain a seaman's certificate which would allow him to embark for Europe at his convenience, according to his counsel, a meeting of Irish sympathizers was being held in Washington protesting against the action of the State Department in insisting upon his deportation and urging Americans of Irish birth to flood the department with telegrams and letters condemning its action.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the "Irish Republic," made the tardy discovery that Mr. O'Callaghan, who has claimed to be Lord Mayor of Cork, acted as a stowaway and gained entrance to the country as a seaman. There is in reality a political refugee. There is a widespread opinion that political refugees can come at will for any purpose they want, and without passports. As a matter of fact, political refugees are not exempted by the law. It was said by an official yesterday: "The policy of the United States has been to oppose their extradition when they have been threatened with extradition by their own countries to be tried for purely political offenses."

The State Department, in any case, would have to decide whether Daniel O'Callaghan, "political refugee," was warranted in coming to the United States to testify before a non-official body with the purpose of attacking a nation with which this country is on friendly terms. But the State Department takes no stock in the political refugee plea. It is Mr. O'Callaghan down as a plain agitator, and its policy is to bar agitators from the United States in so far as this is possible. The refusal of the British Government to issue passports to Sinn Feiners gives it an opportunity to bar agitators of that ilk.

In justice to Mr. O'Callaghan, it must be admitted that he has not claimed to be a political refugee, and it is pointed out that there is a great difference between him and the Polish and Hungarian patriots who actually sought asylum here and who did not seek to embroil the United States in trouble with friendly nations.

SEAMAN'S CERTIFICATE ISSUED

NORFOLK, Virginia—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, was surrendered yesterday to immigration authorities here. He was issued a seaman's certificate immediately, and it was said that he could ship aboard a foreign-bound vessel at his convenience.

JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN CONFLICT WITH SOVIETS IN SIBERIA

Attempt to Extend Influence in Eastern Siberia Likely to Bring Japan Into Direct Conflict With Moscow Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Japan's endeavor to extend her influence in eastern Siberia is likely to bring her into direct conflict with the Soviet Government of Moscow. While Japan, on no consideration, will accord recognition to the Moscow Government, she cannot escape its influence in that far dependency of the old Tsarist régime. The fact that the Vladivostok Soviet Assembly has now recognized the Soviet Government of China as the supreme authority throughout the whole of the Far Eastern section of Russia, has not made Japan's prospects any brighter.

Discussing the situation with a Japanese authority, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in a categorical manner that Japan will not recognize the Soviet Government, either at Chita, Vladivostok, or elsewhere. Whatever may be the outcome of this extension of Soviet rule, the Japanese Government will never interfere with Russia's interest in the Eastern Chinese Railway, over certain sections of which she still maintains a military guard.

The Usuri Situation
The Japanese authority stated that there are reports being circulated—undoubtedly based on Bolshevik sources—containing half truths regarding the situation in eastern Siberia.

The report that Bolshevik forces are advancing along, and occupying, the Usuri railway is quite true, but this does not concern Japan as the Japanese troops have already been withdrawn from that district in furtherance of her declared policy of eventually evacuating the whole of eastern Siberia.

As to the declaration by General Oi, former Japanese commander-in-chief in eastern Siberia, that the Japanese authorities will in future deal only with local municipal authorities, this action, it was stated, was in conformity with the wishes of the Japanese Government, and he was in every way exercising his authority in refusing to recognize or deal with the government at Moscow, as represented by the Vladivostok Assembly, or the Chita Government.

Interests in Siberia
Two incidents, it was stated, have been linked up in Japanese reports to make it appear as if occupation of the Usuri railway and General Oi's declaration comprise in effect an ultimatum to the Soviets. Japanese interests in eastern Siberia are confined to maintaining guard over the railway between Harbin and Vladivostok, as well as the Harbin-Dalny Railway. These railways are not operated by the Japanese, but by a hinter-land board set up for that purpose, the informant stated.

The northern section of the Harbin-Dalny Railway will be handed over to the Chinese as soon as China can give assurances that adequate protection of the railway and the rolling stock will be maintained, which must, of course, include protection against any attempt on the part of the Soviet Government to interfere with or occupy that line. Japan has as yet no reason to think that the Bolsheviks intend to occupy these railways by force of arms, but should this prove to be the case—toward which end the present propaganda may be paving the way—then Japan will be prepared to maintain her rights at all costs.

Policy in Siberia

Japanese Government Charged with Lack of Decision
TOKYO, Japan (January 21)—By the Associated Press—Japan's policy in Siberia, as conducted by the present ministry, has been a crime rather than a failure, Viscount Taka-aki Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, or opposition party, said at a general meeting of the party yesterday, held in preparation for the reopening of the Diet today.

"Japan should have withdrawn her troops as soon as the relief of the Tzecho-Slavaks was attained," he declared. "Otherwise, she should have dispatched a more powerful force to sweep the Bolsheviks from eastern Siberia and to help in the establishment of a strong, anti-Bolshevik government."

Japan's Indecision
He charged that indecision reigned in Japan, which had unwisely effected a compromise with the provisional government of eastern Siberia in Chita, "really the tool of Lenin."

Meantime, the campaign had cost many lives and involved the expenditure of 400,000,000 yen and therefore was criminal. He said he considered the occupation of the whole of northern Sakhalin and the institution of a military administration, as a guarantee against another Nikolayevsk massacre, to be unnecessary, and Japan would regret it.

"There are about two divisions now in the vicinity of Vladivostok," he declared. "The Russian administration in Vladivostok has recognized the

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China government as holding suzerainty over eastern Russia and the value of the repeated declarations of the Japanese Army commander is thus reduced to nothing. (General OI, who was recently relieved of the command of the Japanese troops in Siberia, declared repeatedly that he would not tolerate Soviet rule in any of the regions occupied by Japanese troops). As communication between Vladivostok and the interior has been cut off, there is no necessity for maintaining troops at Vladivostok and they should be withdrawn immediately.

Retrenchment Urged

The Kokumin-to, or Nationalist Party, in a manifesto issued today, condemns the ministry as not possessing a fixed policy on any great question. It urges retrenchment in military expenditure in order to permit internal reforms.

"Imperialism no longer is consistent with the Japanese spirit and must be replaced by industrialism, with the aim of economic expansion," says the manifesto. "Japan's politics are steeped in old thoughts. The people must awaken."

Takashi Inukai, leader of the Kokumin-to, condemned Japan's policy toward America, China and Russia, declaring it was "sowing the seed of future trouble."

"Naval Holiday" Discussed

TOKYO, Japan (Sunday)—The resolution by William E. Borah, United States Senator, for a "naval holiday," and its favorable reception in the newspapers of Japan, served today as the basis of the principal interpellation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hamaguchi, of the Opposition Party, said that he neither was a peace advocate nor an advocate of war between Japan and the United States, but that the naval expenditures of both nations should be of the same proportions, as far as possible.

The United States, he added, appeared to be planning the greatest navy in the world, but the natural resources of Japan would not permit of competition with the United States.

Thus, he declared, there would be a wide gulf in the naval strength of the two nations. Great Britain, said the speaker, also was planning a complete naval program, and if Japan were thrown into the whirl of naval competition, the nation would suffer a heavy burden.

An agreement for naval curtailment, said Mr. Hamaguchi, would benefit Japan more than the other powers.

Asked if the recent statements of the Ambassador, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, in London, concerning disarmament, had been made on instructions by the government, the Premier, Takashi Hara, replied that the Ambassador had not been instructed and that he gave voice to his own opinions. The government, continued the Premier, was not prepared to say anything on the subject of disarmament, because it had not yet become a practical international question.

Supplementing the statement of the Premier, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, declared that the question of restrictions in armament was important and that the government was studying it carefully. He added, however, that no communication concerning the question had been received from any government.

Attack on Government

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—Both chambers were crowded for the opening session. The Opposition began the attack on the government immediately after the ministerial addresses had been concluded.

In the House of Peers, Kiyoshi Nakashoji, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, charged the government with failing to obtain the benefits from the war which Japanese participation merited. Japan's position was not what the Premier, Takashi Hara, had claimed it to be. The Japanese were powerless to deal with the situation in China and Siberia. The country was disgraced in China and had lost dignity in China and with the Western powers, the speaker said.

"All we get for participation in the war is distrust and unpopularity and criticism for so-called militarism," said Mr. Nakashoji.

Mr. Hara replied that concessions and compromises were inevitable in the Peace Conference. The Peace Treaty might be as unsatisfactory to the other powers as to Japan. The present disturbed condition in the Far East was chiefly the result of the upheaval in Russia. It had been impossible to secure an agreement on the Russian question at the Peace Conference and therefore no definite guarantee for peace in the Far East was attainable there.

Continuing, the Premier said it was true Japan had been criticized as a country of militarism. The government, he added, could only exert every possible effort to remove such a misunderstanding abroad and this it was doing with might and main.

MR. DE VALERA'S ADVICE CRITICIZED

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Much disappointment is expressed in Irish circles at the vagueness of the long-expected manifesto from Eamon de Valera on the second anniversary of Dail Eireann. It was expected that, as leader of Sinn Fein, he would have given his followers some distinct guidance as to whether the present policy should be continued or recourse to constitutional means should be sought under the new Government of Ireland Act. As it is, Mr. de Valera's speech leaves the situation as before, being devoted to generalities.

In view of the great body of people in the South of Ireland who think that constitutional means should be adopted, it is no wonder that Mr. de Valera has improved neither his own position nor that of his party.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LAW AND ORDER

Governor Morrow Asks People of Kentucky to Demonstrate That They Are Superior to the Outlawed Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Operations of the moonshiner and bootlegger, described as a challenge to the State's power to maintain law and order, form the subject of a proclamation made public yesterday by Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, along with a personal letter, which he is sending to every sheriff, county attorney and chief of police in the State. Governor Morrow calls for the cooperative efforts of all citizens to make their State "superior to the purposes of an outlawed traffic." In the course of his proclamation, he says:

"Today the power of the State to enforce law and maintain order is brazenly, notoriously and impudently challenged by the scandalous and open violation of the prohibition law. The moonshiner and bootlegger and those allied with them are determined to make their will superior to the law of the people of the State. The open violation of the prohibition law brings to Kentucky and its people not only the known evil of intemperance, but there has come with it, through it and as a part of it, the intimidation of men and women, threats of violence against all who oppose it, perjury and subornation of perjury, and the past experience of the State shows that those engaged in this business do not balk even at the bauchery of public officials charged with the enforcement of the law.

"This lawbreaking power strikes at the source of all public authority. Confronted with this situation, I call to the conscience of the Commonwealth. I appeal to every law-enforcing officer to stand by the law of his State and to exert the utmost energy and determination in its execution and enforcement.

"I call upon the people of Kentucky upon their men and women, upon the leaders of thought and conduct—to unite, to cooperate and to throw their irresistible power upon the side of law, order and decency.

"The will of the people of Kentucky must and shall be made superior to the purposes of an outlawed traffic. The bootlegger and the moonshiner must be made to bend before the authority of the sovereign law of the Commonwealth."

Respect for Law Asked

United States Court Judge Denounces Opponents of Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois—In remarks from the bench following the sentencing of two Volstead law violators, Judge G. F. English, in the United States District Court, denounced the lack of sympathy on the part of lawyers, the public and the court, attaches with the act for the enforcement of prohibition.

"I am provoked at the lack of sentiment manifested for the enforcement of the Volstead act," said Judge English. "In this district and in this courtroom I can see a lack of respect for this law. I do not find it alone with those who know nothing of the law, but with some who claim to stand for law enforcement. In trials of cases I have often observed a lack of sympathy with the Volstead act which shows bad taste in citizenship. Regardless of how obnoxious the law may appear, our government has written it, and the man who treats it with contempt is that much less worthy of being a citizen of our great country.

"I have seen expressions on the faces of attorneys that convinced me that they had supreme contempt for the law. They have drifted into this attitude I do not know how. I do not know whether it is the environment, or what it is, but if you are not big enough to cast aside these influences, whatever they may be, then you are not big enough to be a citizen of the United States.

"I have said this because the court wishes you to realize this is not the sentiment of this judge alone, but of every judge in the United States courts throughout this country. It does not grow out of any particular case or from any particular law, either. The citizens of this country are not without their responsibilities.

THEATRICAL CHICAGO

A. H. Woods presents

Barney Bernard

"His Honor Abe Potash"

playing at

CENTRAL Chicago, Ill.

HENRY MILLER

BLANCHE BATES

In James Forbes' Great Success

The Famous Mrs. Fair

Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE MAY AID RUSSIAN LIBERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the allied powers, Poland, and some other countries, have obtained from the State Department copies of President Wilson's recent note to Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and it is expected that it will find its way to the border states and into Russia itself.

The position taken by President Wilson in the note is approved by Russian liberals here. Although not timed for this purpose, it is believed it will have an effect upon the gathering of Russian liberals in Paris under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky, former Provisional President of Russia, and which is to be attended by Boris Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, who left for France last week.

Mr. Bakmeteff is expected to lay before the conference the views of the United States Government and to exert his influence in favor of non-military methods, in accordance with President Wilson's ideas. It is asserted that the State Department had, should the conference decide in favor of a new military movement, the United States will not support it. This government believes that the Soviet régime would topple except for the maintenance of the Bolshevik army, and that the army can be maintained only so long as Russia is threatened from the outside. This is the view, also, of the Russian Embassy here, where it is believed the Russian masses would not support an aggressive war, but will uphold the Bolshevik or any other defenders of the nation as long as national defense is needed against foreign aggressions.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEETS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The executive of the Miners International Federation met this morning at the headquarters of their British colleagues at Russell Square. Robert Smillie presided and it has been announced that consideration of the agenda will occupy two days. A variety of matters affecting underground workers will be discussed. Most of these questions, having been under consideration at the Geneva meeting, were deferred to the present conference. German delegates are to bring forward a resolution passed at the Berlin conference of miners protesting against the demand of the Allies for a still higher delivery of coal from Germany.

German miners state they are working overtime in direct opposition to the Washington Labor convention decision, and coal is being delivered to the Allies below market price, with the result that, while France has a glut of coal, Germany has insufficient. In addition to the German representatives, there are also delegates from France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

POLISH VIEW OF COMING PLEBISCITE

BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia (Sunday)—(Associated Press)—Wojciech Koranyi, the Polish leader and chief propagandist in the plebiscite zone and former Member of the Reichstag, declares:

"Upper Silesia has never really been part of Germany, and the Germans developed it for 500 years only as a colony. This campaign is against the Middle Ages system by which the industrial barons have been able to hold a majority of the working people in literal slavery. This working population is overwhelmingly Polish, its social and national interests are Polish and its sympathies are there."

The Polish leader said that he expected Poland's financial situation to improve shortly. He argued that Poland would be able to handle the big Silesian industries, although she had had no opportunity to demonstrate such ability.

CAMP TO BE COMMUNITY CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Camp Greentown, near Charlotte, N. C., and a half mile west of Charlotte, the training camp for thousands of American soldiers from many states during the world war, will be transformed into a community center.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SELWYN'S

AT 8:15

ROY COOPER MEYER, in association with THE SELWYN'S, presents the return of

WILLIAM COURTNEY

LOLA FISHER

Who broke the Boston record for long engagement by appearing for 23 weeks in Meyer's play, "Under Cover," in his latest comedy, "HONORS ARE EVEN"

PLYMOUTH

LAST 2 WEEKS

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

In THE PURPLE MASK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

IS NOW ON TOUR

Here are the cities it will shortly play:

New Haven, Conn.—Jan. 24, 25 and 26.
Hartford, Conn.—Jan. 27, 28 and 29.
Springfield, Mass.—Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Feb. 3.
North Adams, Mass.—Feb. 4.
Northampton, Mass.—Feb. 5.

ALIEN PROPERTY SEIZURE UPHELD

United States Supreme Court Sustains Custodian's Possession as War-Time Measure, as Against Trustee Claimants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the alien property custodian in a group of cases taken on appeal by several bankers, business men and trust companies, against Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian.

Said Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in delivering the opinion of the court:

"These are libels brought by the alien property custodian under the Trading With the Enemy Act, October 6, 1917, to obtain possession of securities in the hands of the plaintiffs in error, respectively, as trustees. The libel in each case alleges that the alien property custodian, after investigation, determined that a German insurance company named was an enemy not holding a license from the President, etc.; that certain specified securities belonged to it or were held for its benefit by the party now appearing as a plaintiff in error in that case, and that a demand for the property had been made but not complied with."

The libellant prayed an order directing the marshal to seize the property and citing claimants of a right of possession to show cause why the same should not be delivered to him. The plaintiffs in error appeared as claimants in their several cases, denied that the funds were held for the benefit of an enemy, and set up the trust under which they held them as required by the laws of Massachusetts or Connecticut for the security of American policy holders and creditors, with reasons for their right to retain the funds alleged in detail.

"As is obvious from the statement of the pleadings, the libels are brought upon the theory that these are purely possessory actions, and that for the purposes of immediate possession the determination of the enemy property custodian is conclusive, whether right or wrong. The claimants, on the other hand, set up substantive rights and seek to have it decided in these suits whether the funds are enemy property in fact, and whether they have not the right to detain them. There can be no doubt that Congress has power to provide for an immediate seizure in war times of property supposed to belong to the enemy, as it could provide for an attachment or distraint, if adequate provision is made for a return in case of mistake."

The court finds the original wording of the act strong, but strengthened by a later amendment. It requires the property in cases of suit to be retained in the custody of the alien property custodian, or in the Treasury of the United States, to abide the result. The present proceeding gives nothing but the preliminary custody such as would have been gained by seizure. It attaches the property to finally condemn it, and is doing more.

WITNESS SUPPORTS ABADIE CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The statements made by Col. Eugene H. Abadie regarding the \$260,000 voucher alleged to have been issued to Charles M. Schwab by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for personal expenses for the month of October, 1918, while Mr. Schwab was director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were supported by Perley Morse, head of Perley Morse & Co., accountants, before the Walsh congressional committee investigating the United States Shipping Board yesterday.

Colonel Abadie's original testimony, which prompted Mr. Schwab to appear as a volunteer witness and deny that he had ever accepted pay for personal expenses, was substantially seconded by Mr. Morse, who said that the voucher, dated February 20, 1920, was found in the records of the Bethlehem corporation by accountants of his.

He said there was no question as to the existence of the voucher; the only question was as to what procedure was followed with it after the audit of the Bethlehem books was suspended by telegraphic order from John Barton Payne, then chairman of the board, in the same month. At that time he said the audit had uncovered things which showed it should go on.

Mr. Morse said he had protested against the suspension, and the contract for the audit, which his company had never sought in the first place, was continued in a modified form. He said the \$260,000 voucher was charged to "administration and general expenses," but he could not say whether it was paid by the government or even ultimately charged to the government.

CANADA TO REGULATE PETROLEUM RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Realizing the importance of the recent oil discoveries in the Mackenzie River district of the Northwest Territories, the government here has, by an order-in-council, suspended the regulations governing the disposal of petroleum and natural gas, so far as they apply to the territories, pending a full inquiry into the conditions, which is now being made.

"It has been reported to the Department of the Interior," says the order-in-council, "that oil in quantity has been discovered on a location acquired under the provision of existing regulations, situated on the Mackenzie River, in the Northwest Territories, and very great importance is attached to this discovery. The regulations now in force for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights were especially designed to encourage and assist a vigorous search for oil on lands, the property of the Crown, and may not be adapted to the conditions which have arisen as a result of a discovery which would appear of national significance, and which conditions are now the subject of careful inquiry."

Under the regulations now suspended, prospectors could acquire a lease of 120 acres, upon consideration of a payment of \$1 per acre. It is possible that there will in future be a reduction of the area which any man can secure, and that in addition provision will be made for a considerable royalty to the government.

FIVE CANDIDATES IN ONTARIO NOMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PETERBORO, Ontario—Five candidates, were officially nominated here on Monday for the by-election for the federal riding of West Peterboro, which takes place on February 7. This is a record field in a federal by-election, and the number of candidates is indicative of the wide diversity of political thought which the war has generated. The candidates are as follows: Roland Denne, government candidate; J. H. Burnham, Independent Conservative; G. N. Gordon, Liberal; Corbet Campbell, Farmers Party; and Thomas McMurtry, Independent Labor. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., former head of the Board of Commerce, who for some time past has hinted at running, did not stand for nomination.

On Saturday night last W. L. MacKenzie King, Liberal leader, and Ernest Lapointe, his first lieutenant in Quebec, addressed two large meetings. Mr. King declared that the issue before the people was not the tariff, but the constitutional question, elected in 1917 to carry on the war, has not fulfilled its mandate, and should forthwith dissolve Parliament.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Brock Pemberton's Productions

MISS LULU BETT

ENTER MADAME

GRANT MITCHELL

"THE CHAMPION"

HEARTBREAK HOUSE

COHAN & HARRIS

WELCOME STRANGER

GLOBE THEATRE

FRED STONE

In "Tip Top"

TEST WHISKY SUIT PLAN IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—In addition to the penalties imposed on them by F. A. Geiger, federal judge, the Milwaukee wholesale liquor dealers, saloon keepers, business men and others found guilty in the last two weeks of violating liquor laws will be assessed fines and penalties of more than \$100,000 by the Internal Revenue Department.

Harry McLogan, acting for James A. Kelly, is about to start what is believed to be the first suit to test the federal Supreme Court decision governing removal of whisky prior to the passage of the Volstead act. If Mr. McLogan wins his case, it will mean the release of about 1,000,000 gallons of whisky in government storage. Mr. McLogan contends that the Volstead act prohibits the transportation of whisky for illegal use, but does not bar its removal for legal use. He says that individuals having lawful possession of warehouse receipts before January 16, 1920, are entitled to withdraw their whisky from bond for private purposes.

CONVICTIONS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois—The annual report of the prohibition enforcement officer for this territory shows 250 convictions for violation of the Volstead act in the last 12 months. Fines totaling \$40,000 have been assessed, and in addition to these, taxes totaling more than \$2,000,000 have been laid upon those accused of the violations. Still numbering 162 have been seized or destroyed. The district includes a large number of mining towns.

ANACONDA DEAL ANNULLED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Minority stockholders of the Alice Gold & Silver Mining Company yesterday won their fight in the Supreme Court to have annulled the sale of the company's properties near Butte, Montana, to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The minority stockholders claimed that the holders of the majority interest were not authorized to dispose of the holdings against the protest of any of the stockholders.

The sale was accomplished through the transfer by the Anaconda of \$1,500,000 of its own stock for the Alice properties, which the lower court held was authorized and justifiable.

The Supreme Court based its decision on the findings in lower courts that the price was inadequate, and said that the fact that no bid was received at a public offering was not evidence that a sale could not have been made at a higher price.

The contention of the minority that the sale was void because the interests controlling the Anaconda had a monopoly of the copper trade was denied. There was nothing to show, the court said, that the Anaconda exercised such control over the market at the time of the sale in 1911.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON ALLIED PROPOSALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—After the excitement of press and public during the past week, a noticeable slackening of tension regarding the vital question of indemnities and reparations occurs today. Long and detailed reports about the Paris conference are published, the importance of which to

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

HAVE YOU SEEN ZIMBALIST'S SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY

HONEYDEW

CASINO

WILSON & HOPPER

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

CLARE KUMMER'S Best Play, ROLAND YOUNG'S Best Work in

ROLLO'S WILD OAT

Punch & Judy

PLYMOUTH

Little Old New York

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

WILLIAM A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre, Just East

THE BROKEN WING

BIJOU THEATRE

John Galsworthy's New Play

THE SKIN GAME

NORA HAYES

"3 LIVE GHOSTS"

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

LABOR TO SUPPORT NEW ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Support of the administration of President-Elect Harding was pledged by union labor at a meeting here on Saturday when the American League of Union Workmen was organized. The new organization, made up of many well-known labor men, will establish permanent headquarters from which literature affecting labor issues will be prepared and distributed throughout the country. Establishment of cordial relations with the new administration, such as existed between President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, is the purpose of the resolution passed at Sunday's meeting. The resolution follows, in part:

"In view of the fact that chaos and confusion have been and now are, dangerously intermingled with the policies dominating the labor movement of the United States, and that this intolerable situation has come about primarily from incompetent piloting of discredited steersmen who for years have directed the toilers' industrial ship into the whirlpool of fallacy and corrupt politics, represented by the repudiated Democratic Party, and while doing so assumed the power of official oligarchy, we believe the time to challenge and endeavor to put an end to this misrule is at hand."

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A meeting of the Inter-American High Commission probably will be held either this year or next, Dr. L. S. Rowe, secretary-general of the commission, has informed the House Appropriations Committee in asking \$30,000 to carry on the work of the United States section during next fiscal year. The committee cut the appropriation to \$25,000. Dr. Rowe said the commission had furthered closer financial and other relations throughout the South American countries.

LAKE SHORE PARK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Plans for the establishment of a national park to preserve the dunes along the shores of Lake Michigan in northern Indiana were considered at a conference called by Gov. W. T. McCray. It is proposed to have the Indiana Legislature appropriate money for the project and to ask Chicago societies to give assistance in a financial way.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

"Comic and Incomparable."

MITZI

"LADY BILLY"

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

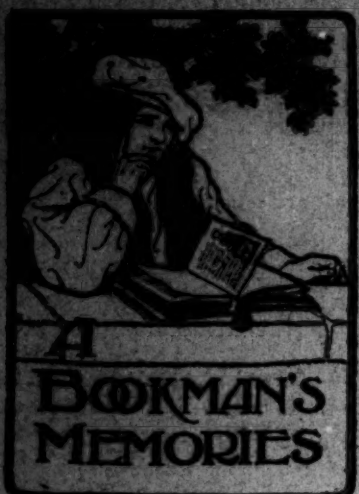
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THEATRICAL NEW YORK



Olive Schreiner

"Do say something about Olive Schreiner," wrote a correspondent. "Please read this," said another, and tell me if you agree with it. "This" was a cutting from the London Nation. I do not quite agree with it, yet I enjoy such Straight Statements. Mr. Massingham, from whose pen it proceeds, comes easily once a week. Here it is—

"The Story of an African Farm" must surely divide with "Wuthering Heights" the prize for the greatest English novel ever written by a woman."

I had hardly finished reading this and wondering to what extent I disagreed with it (George Eliot has an honored place on my shelves) when my eyes fell upon a letter in the Evening Post, headed "Olive Schreiner's Work." It is rather long, but I quote it in full because it shows how ardent can make a propagandist blind to the real contribution of an author to the world. In my opinion a mere page or two of the analysis and utterances of Lyndall, the girl in "The Story of an African Farm," is worth more than the whole of "Woman and Labor." One is art, genius if you like, the other is propaganda by an author of deep feeling writing to a brief. Here is the letter:

"Olive Schreiner's Work
To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

"Sir—In your editorial of today's date on Olive Schreiner I notice that you speak very favorably of her 'Story of an African Farm' and 'Dreams.' It must be some mistake that her greatest work, 'Woman and Labor,' was not mentioned. This book is one chapter from a monumental work that took Mrs. Schreiner 20 years to complete and is the only existing record of this work, the original manuscript having been lost in the Boer War. Only one chapter—but how many modern writers discussing the economic dependence of women have surpassed it? Doesn't it seem a shame that 'The Story of an African Farm' and 'Dreams,' delightful though they are, should be Mrs. Schreiner's only pretense to fame, while a work equally fine and far more vital should be allowed to rot in total obscurity?"

"Elma M. Louchrim."

The reader who has followed me thus far will gather that Olive Schreiner was "in the air," that is, was in my head, and that I was preparing to write about her. Automatically I began to follow my impulse, which is to waylay people and ask them what they think of the author who is "in the air" or "in my head." But first I looked up Olive Schreiner in "Who's Who" and found, rather to my astonishment, that "The Story of an African Farm" was published as long ago as 1893; also that she was born in Basutoland, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman sent out to South Africa by the London Missionary Society. Her mother's name was Lyndall Rebecca Lyndall of London. Note that Lyndall is the heroine of "The Story of an African Farm." She married Mr. S. C. Cronwright, called herself Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner, and in conjunction with him wrote "The Political Situation in 1895." She had strong views on public questions relating to the land she loved. In 1899, on the eve of the Boer War, she published a fervid book on "The South African Question." It reads curiously, in view of the great events that have happened since then, and the great peace that has fallen on South Africa. Then there was that strange, visionary and unconvincing book, "Trooper Peter Halkeet of Mashonaland," a strenuous, idealistic political tract, dedicated to "A Great Good Man, Sir George Grey, once Governor of the Cape Colony, who, during his rule in South Africa, bound himself to the Dutchmen, Englishmen, and natives he governed, by an incorruptible justice and a broad humanity; and who is remembered among us today as representing the noblest attributes of an Imperial Rule."

"Is it becoming plain that this lonely, brooding, deep-hearted woman was publicist as well as novelist? As publicist alone she would have made little stir in the world, and I doubt if her book entitled 'Dreams' would have had any success had it not been by the author of 'The Story of an African Farm.' Indeed, some of the 'Dreams' are contained in the text of the 'African Farm.' So at last I reach my point. She was a one-book author; and try as I would I could not buy a copy of 'The Story of an African Farm' in New York. Which is strange. I do not remember the publication of 'The Story of an African Farm,' but it came my way about 1890, and I was so impressed with it that I bought six copies and sent them to women I liked (that was my way in those days; it was not the kind of book one would give to a man). One of the six copies, I remember, went to Belinda, and yesterday she was the first person I waylaid with the question, 'What recollection have you, when I murmur in your ear the words, 'The Story of an African Farm'?"

Belinda said, "You gave it to me

years ago." (It was nice of her to remember it, and I mentally resolved to buy the muff I have in view for her in Fifth Avenue, not Sixth.) After reflection she remarked: "I remember the landscape, the vast African veldt, a wonderful picture, and Tani's family, I think, the Boer woman; oh, and a girl, I cried over her, who thought more than it is wise to think, and felt more than it is wise to feel. It made me want to write, but there—"

My next victim was a femme du monde, richly dressed, who likes to be considered a patron of art and literature. Her face, when I addressed the question to her, told me that she had not read "The Story of an African Farm," but she talked round the question, and then asked when it was published. "In 1893," I answered. "Oh," she cried, "I was a tiny tot, then. I must have heard father and mother talking about it."

A young philosopher, who dabbles in law, was my next quarry. He thrust his hand through his tangled hair and said, "I read it after a course of William James, and I thought how much clearer, simpler and more to my taste Olive Schreiner was as a psychologist than William James."

Then I visited Mr. Smiles. He had not read "The Story of an African Farm," and there was no copy upon his shelves. But he knew "Dreams" well, and he astonished me by saying that he had read the first "Dream" in the book which is called "The Lost Joy" 20 times. I expressed my preference for "The Artist's Secret." He shook his head, and smiled enigmatically. There is something very final about Mr. Smiles. "Why do they not include 'The Story of an African Farm' in 'The Modern Library'?" I asked. He again shook his head. Mr. Smiles does not allow the world to be too much with him. At this point he left me to sell a net of Dickens to a customer in a hurry who knew exactly what he wanted—Dickens in uniform binding.

Finally I called at the Neighborhood Book Shop where Mr. Cheerful presides. He is cheerful because he has discovered that the neighborhood readily buys books, and takes them away under the arm. I explained my needs to him. He did not know of a copy of "The Story of an African Farm" in New York, but he thought he could obtain for me "Dreams," fcap. quarto, on Van Gelder hand-made paper, published by Mr. Mosher of Maine. Therewith he seated himself at the telephone and talked with various booksellers. No result. Indubitably Olive Schreiner is not the rage in New York at this moment.

Remained—my favorite Branch Public Library. There I was welcome. There I cleared the Olive Schreiner shelf and carried the lot home with me, all her books, I think, her great work, and five others.

"I skimmed the Others, and re-read 'The Story of an African Farm.' Somebody once said that every one had their parrot. I explained my need to him. He did not know of a copy of 'The Story of an African Farm' in New York, but he thought he could obtain for me 'Dreams,' fcap. quarto, on Van Gelder hand-made paper, published by Mr. Mosher of Maine. Therewith he seated himself at the telephone and talked with various booksellers. No result. Indubitably Olive Schreiner is not the rage in New York at this moment."

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PEDRO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The old Bulfinch Theater, that long glorified the American stage with its great plays and players, had at last succumbed to vaudeville. It had simply gone the way of countless other fine old theaters throughout the country. But my story is not about the playhouse. It concerns Pedro, the black-haired, brown-eyed Spaniard who played the piano for the entertainers.

As a youth I would watch for Pedro as he came up from the little hole in the orchestra pit. He had a long, black mustache, that tapered like mother's knitting needle. And the mustache usually came up first.

But my interest in Pedro quickened when the Dramatic Club decided to put on their first entertainment. No Little Theater experience for us with Gordon Craig settings and Urban



Again Pedro caressed the keys softly

costumes. The Moscow Art Theater had not inspired us. We began modestly with a minstrel show. Our songs and dances were to be "written to order," and I was to attend to that part of the show.

On a cold winter's afternoon I climbed the two long flights of stairs with my lyrics to Pedro's rooms at the top of a studio building. What a burst of song greeted me as Pedro opened the door—canary birds every where. Were there 10 or 15? I cannot remember. There was also a young, mocking bird and a parrot for good measure.

"Ah! you have lyrics enough to start a publishing house," said Pedro, as I emptied my bag.

"I hope you will be able to make a selection," I replied shyly.

"This one will do for a lullaby, and this for a ballad, and here is a 'patter song.' He was asserting the material. "You know," continued Pedro, "I have decided ideas about Negro music. I have written songs that were stage hits, but they did not sell. They were not home songs. Now for you I want to get the home atmosphere, the atmosphere of the old mansion of the cotton prince, with its white columns, the white-washed Negro quarters stretching away in the background, sheltered by cypress boughs with moss, and the mocking birds singing among the magnolia blossoms at daybreak. Color—Taylor wrote such melodies. So did Dvořák. Let me play you something from his 'New World Symphony.'"

As Pedro played, the canaries contributed a little orchestration of their own. The warm sun that bathed the narcissus on the window sill awakened a flood of song in the mocking bird. But the wealth of beauty Pedro drew from the keys I never dreamed had existed.

On my second visit Pedro told me he had been bothered by performers who were continually after him to arrange music for their acts. The ballad singer with a faltering voice must have his songs transposed to a lower key. The English scabrette must have her new American song set in a higher key. Acrobats, jugglers, banjo comedians must be supplied with some sort of music.

"It is depressing work," said Pedro, "but I'm at the theater and they expect it of me. Why, only last week I wrote an original sketch for a whole flock of performing roosters. Think of writing a waltz for a big, red-combed Wandering. Here is my violin. I'll give you an idea."

But the parrot began mocking him, which prompted Pedro to rush into the other room and throw a blanket over the cage. "Can you blame him for feeling offended at such noise?" he exclaimed.

Pedro brought out the lyrics and played the songs and dance numbers he had written for me. Here was real Negro melody at last. I knew the boys would be delighted.

"Remember," said Pedro, "I would have done much better with that lullaby but for Professor Toto. I had to stop at the fourth measure and write some 'Zam-Zum' music for his performing ass. But tomorrow I'll be happy to substitute the theater while I run away and play accompaniments

for Madame Dumond. She sings my Creole songs tomorrow at Aeolian Hall. And when I return I shall spend the evening working on my opera of Old New Orleans. Oh! the intermezzo! Shall I play it for you? To me it brings back home, the old house, the worn sill, the dim, flower-hung court, moldering walls and the night songs of the wanderers."

Again Pedro caressed the keys softly. For me the melody awakened all the beauty of a tropical night. Here was moonlight and a phosphorescent sea. The young mocking bird responded with a sweet little note. Had it heard a call from the homeland?

A sharp knock came at the door. A short, stout little man with gray side whiskers peered in.

"Is the Prof in?" he inquired, as he shook the snow from the rim of his big, wide hat. "Could you spare a moment to write some snappy music for my dog and monkey circus?"

Pedro clasped his forehead with both hands. It was a characteristic gesture he used when emotionally re-

covering himself.

"Come in," he said coldly.

As I reached the door Pedro bowed gracefully and exclaimed:

"Please excuse me. I now have to adapt a Scarlatti ballet for a chimpanzee."

BUILDING BESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When you have to provide for a household of no less than 250 persons, your ideas of a house are very different to the present day establishment, even of the highest in the land, and though the entourage of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury was not always so large as this, for some 15 years, while they had the charge of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury, or at Chatsworth, it was computed at least.

But Building Bess or Bess of Hardwick lived in Elizabethan times, and it was her glory to build, and she did it gloriously, witness the beauty of the houses that still remain with their treasures of art, and perfection of architecture. A little red-haired girl with a dowry of £40 when she went to London from her Derbyshire home to "serve" her aunt, she rose to the height as mistress-builder from the houses and lands that came to her through her marriages. Though her beloved Hardwick came through her own family, it owes its present glory to her.

Bricks and mortar have been the undoing of many, and of all the great houses that were her glory, how few remain. No trace of the Chatsworth she and her husband planned remains, and only a scrap of ivied ruin reminds one of Mary Queen of Scots having been there. Wingfield is an exquisite ruin. Sheffield Castle is now embedded in factories in a smoke-belching town. Oldcotes or Oldscotes was never finished by her nor Bolsover. Tutbury lies a ruin. Warwick was burnt down and rebuilt. "Wellbeck for use," as the old saw has it, and Rufford remains, and Hardwick, the house above all that she loved. It was perhaps because of the brittle promises of bricks and mortar that she had engraved over the door of her presence chamber there at Hardwick, "The conclusions of all things is to fear God and keep His Commandments."

Before long it became necessary for the canon to obtain some material proof that the masterpiece was no longer in the possession and custody of the cathedral authorities, and to invent some plausible credible story. The government was approached, and while admitting the unalienable right of the Cathedral Chapter, decided what steps should be taken to guarantee the safety of the picture and also to "cover" its owners. Mr. Poulet, Minister of Science and Art and for the time being of Justice, on August 30, 1914, addressed from Antwerp (then the temporary headquarters of the Belgian Government) an official letter to the president of the Fabric of the Cathedral at Ghent. But in his hurry he worded it as from Brussels. He urged that facilities should forthwith be afforded to the bearer of the let-

ter, who was instructed to arrange for the imaginary shipping of the paintings to England.

Soon afterward Baron von Kndell, a German official, expressed a desire to visit the cathedral. On October 25, accompanied by several officials and an interpreter, he showed his disgust when the canon drew the curtains of the altarpiece aside and revealed the place where the original panels had formerly hung! The official letter, referring to "the shipping of the altarpiece to England" was duly produced, but the canon could not of course say what safeguards the Belgian Government might have taken. He had merely had to carry out instructions without question.

In the spring a visit was paid to the hiding place of the picture in Ghent, and the panels were found to be none the worse. Before long, Dr. Clemen, of Bonn, was sent specially by the Kaiser to make inquiries about the alleged removal to England. The canon feared twice. Dr. Clemen mustered correspondence with England was no longer permitted by the Germans and, if detected, was severely punished. "Tell me in confidence," said the doctor, "where it is hidden, and I will tell you how best to preserve it. Who saw it removed? It cannot have been taken away unnoticed, and scaffolding must have been required." After some conversation the doctor admitted that the cathedral was the proper place for the altarpiece. To this the canon replied: "You may say so now. But that is not the general opinion held in Germany today. For we have heard with indignation the remarks in 'Die Kunst' for October, 1914, that the Belgians mean not only to strip the Germans of their money, but also to remove their pictures and primarily the Ghent altarpiece." Dr. Clemen retorted that the author of that article was "a mere hot-head." He, however, was anxious to ascertain the name of the state official who had moved the picture. But the canon naturally knew nothing of that, and the general discussion came to an end.

The German Theories

On August 25, 1916, Major Heits, Commissary of German Police, came to ascertain who had packed the pictures and, as he assumed, taken the cases to the station! He revealed, quite unintentionally, that the Germans were working on three alternative theories, viz. that the pictures had been (1) taken to England, or (2) hidden near Ghent, or (3) placed on an armed cruiser near Havre. They evidently did not suspect that the pictures had been, and were still, hidden in Ghent itself.

On October 18 General Von Ungern sent to the Bishop of Ghent the report he had received from Dr. Clemen, in which the latter had pointed out the discrepancy of Mr. Poulet in dating his letter from Brussels instead of from Antwerp. But Clemen himself had now carelessly or intentionally rendered that date as August 30, 1916, instead of exactly two years earlier.

The Bishop of Ghent could truthfully say that he did not know where the altarpiece was. He was told that the Germans "had no intention of removing the pictures to Berlin—but there was danger to them at the hands of aviators and their bombs, and so they should seek the advice of the German military authorities."

In view of the various requisitions of wine, wool and copper and of the billeting of soldiers in unexpected places, it seemed wise to the canon to find a new hiding place for the Van Eycks. And at midday on February 4, 1918, they found a new resting place in Ghent. Times grew more uncertain. It was even contemplated to remove to Holland the paintings belonging to the Ghent Museum, and to slip in among them the panels of the altarpiece. But wiser counsels prevailed. On November 11, 1918, it was certain that the retablo had been finally saved for Belgium, and on November 29 the original panels were returned to the bishop's palace. Two days later they were put back in the cathedral. Less than two years later the whole original altarpiece in its entirety was officially exhibited in Brussels, previous to its final removal to its real home in the cathedral.

SAVING VAN EYCK'S ALTARPIECE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

From the outset of hostilities, on August 4, 1914, there were serious misgivings in Ghent as to the steps necessary for the preservation of the panels of the Van Eyck altarpiece which is now once more hung with all its composite panels in the cathedral at Ghent.

After much reflection Canon van den Gheyn, president of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Ghent, discussed the matter with Burgomaster Braun, who was subsequently to be imprisoned by the Germans. That interview resulted in an arrangement with the Minister van den Heuvel to hide the altarpiece. It was necessary to provide a dry, and in every way suitable, place where the panels might occasionally be examined. An admirable cachette was eventually provided on the advice of Frans Coppeljans. It was very difficult to find so much dry wood for the packing cases which were delivered, with due secrecy, at an agreed address in the Rue des Ramoneurs, but their eventual destination was never revealed to others.

Let us recall that Liège had by then put up a heroic defense, Louvain had suffered terribly, and its university had been burned. Now more than ever it was necessary to conceal the fact that the cathedral authorities, not officially and as a body, but through the individual effort of one of its canons—were taking exceptional precautions to preserve the famous polyptych. Years previously the Berlin Photographic Company had been granted special facilities to photograph the panels separately. The canon had fortunately made detailed notes of those operations, and now had a clear idea as to how to proceed. The quietest hour was midday, but even then a moment was not to be lost. For at 1 o'clock every day arrived those who washed the floors and dusted the seats. On the day selected only 35 minutes were occupied in taking down the pictures, removing them to the cloisters in the Bishop's Palace, and substituting for the originals the copies made by Coxie in 1559. During the next 4 hours each of the panels was carefully gone over, dusted, wiped dry and wrapped in cotton wool. The pictures were removed from the Bishop's Palace in broad daylight by Frans Coppeljans and his brother Charles who, dressed as a stove maker's laborer, came with a rough hand-cart. On it were placed the panels covered with old iron, broken piping, rags and odd pieces of wood. The conspirators—for such they felt themselves to be—went each on his own way and met at the place for hiding the panel of "The Virgin" and that of the "Saint John." Not unnaturally one of the party, on greeting the arrival of the pictures, had the indiscretion to burst into peals of laughter when he saw the strange disguise of his serious collaborators. All passed off well, another place was found for a third panel, and the solemn oath of secrecy was taken.

The Mysterious Letter

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PYRAMID LAKE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Pyramid is a veritable lake of the desert—its waters brackish, due to no outlet, and the evaporation through the heated summer months leaves a deposit of salt which the inflowing waters of the Truckee river fail to freshen. And one seldom hears of Pyramid Lake, though its sister, Lake Tahoe, whence the Truckee rises, is famed far and wide for its glorious location.

But there is a strange fascination about this Nevada lake, which is some 35 miles long by 10 miles wide. Its shore line is devoid of trees and shrubbery, save for the silver gray sagebrush and an occasional juniper tree. There is just one secluded nook, watered by a tiny stream trickling down from a cliff, where a grove of gnarled willow trees flourish.

The government has established a reservation at the southern end of Pyramid Lake, which is set aside for the exclusive use of the Piute Indians. Interesting features about this desert lake are the peculiar rock formations dotting certain portions of the blue waters. The majority of these islets are conical in shape, of a volcanic origin and grayish white in color. One of them is almost a perfect pyramid—hence the name of the lake.

Upon these small islands gulls and pelicans find a safe and apparently satisfactory sanctuary; for they nest here by the thousands, the ground being literally covered with eggs during the nesting season.

Of course, there is an island which is called "Goat Island," and the Indians claim that in early days wild goats roamed over the few acres included in this fragment of rock and sand. Today, however, the colonies of pelicans and gulls hold sway, with never a goat to be seen. The sands of this island afford an ideal breeding place for these birds, and it is remarkable how carefully the pelicans keep to their allotted territory and the gulls just as rigorously deposit their eggs and rear their young within the boundaries of their own especial nesting grounds.

There are several crescent-shaped beaches bordering the lake, the sands mixed with deposits of salt and borax which gleam and glisten in the dazzling intensity of the Nevada sun. And the waters in inlet and cove vary in color, from the deepest blue to shades of light green, contrasting strongly with the white glare of borax beaches and gray, volcanic cliffs. A sunset scene at Pyramid Lake is something not soon forgotten. For the encircling rim of sage-covered hills takes on opalescent tints; the desert horizon flares and glows with vivid reds and crimsons, intermingled with streaks of orange and yellow. The surface of the lake reflects the kaleidoscopic scheme; the pelicans, ungainly on land, fly over the waters, singly and in twos and threes, their wide sweep of wings undulating gracefully.

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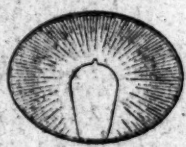
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ARE REPRISALS IN IRELAND JUSTIFIED?

Such a State of Affairs Said to Exist That It Is Necessary to Ask "Which Are Murders and Which Are Reprisals?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Henry Lawson, who went to Ireland recently as the envoy of the Peace with Ireland Council, has reported to Lord Henry Bessborough his forward upon reprisals in Ireland, which has now been issued for publication. General Lawson states that he spent four days—December 20 to December 23—in Dublin endeavoring to imbibes the local atmosphere and was fully occupied in conversation with persons of all grades of political thought. Everyone he met was kind and friendly and one and all wished for peace. He directed his attention in the main toward (a) the question of reprisals (b) the Sinn Féin position and point of view.

It was, he states, impossible to investigate at first hand particular cases of reprisals. He confined himself, therefore, to discussing the question in its broader aspect, as many people as possible and relied as regards the general facts on what was said to him by people whose reliability and veracity he was able by previous experience to thoroughly trust. General Lawson states: "I may say at once that there is no doubt as to the general accuracy of the report of the reprisals which have reached the country through the press and there can be no question whatever that this form of remedy was extensively and generally carried out, especially by the 'Black and Tans' and by the Cadets.

Ebullitions of Feeling

"Reprisals appeared to have been originally commenced by the troops at Fermoy, when soldiers wrecked portions of the town in revenge for what had happened to some of their comrades. On that occasion and on a few subsequent ones of reprisals on the part of the army the cause was genuine and spontaneous ebullitions of feeling aroused in young and somewhat undisciplined soldiers. There was nothing of a calculated nature and certainly no question of the regimental officer or of the superior military authorities approving of the same. The strings of army discipline were soon tightened with satisfactory results, and I got the same reply in all quarters in respect to the army." It probably would have been impossible had General Lawson tried to find out to what extent the policy of collective reprisals so widely carried out by the "Black and Tans" and by the Cadets, was suggested and approved from above; that it received something more than tacit approval was obvious from many public utterances. The plan adopted was, when the Irish Republican Army had committed some offense, generally killing, in a locality, to burn or destroy things which would hit the community generally, in the hope that the fear of such punishment on the future would impel the community to make the Irish Republican Army desist.

Attacks Offend Many

This policy, he states, has never received publicly expressed official approval in Ireland despite its extensive practice. To some extent it has succeeded against districts which have been terrorized and possible attacks on the police lessened. On the other hand, it had offended many and had added to the general dislike of English rule. It hastened to create or increase the feeling of dislike toward the forces of the government and it had brought into being sentiments which it might take years to dispel. General Lawson says he was not able to discover whether the "Black and Tans" and Cadets received their instructions from the Castle or from the Irish Office in London. The instruments of this policy, as a whole, had no previous touch with Ireland. They were specially enlisted for a specific job and in the eyes of most of them, they were engaged in a campaign against the Irish people for the suppression of acts of violence against police and soldiers. So far as could be judged they seemed to have treated the whole population on the same lines and their point of view seemed to be that of military forces operating in an enemy country against guerrilla warfare, very much like the Germans in France in 1870 and in Belgium in 1914.

Mistakes Made

"It is quite safe to say," remarks General Lawson, "that though they have terrorized some regions into quiet they have done more than has happened for centuries to increase the numbers who dislike English rule. In this way—a little dream of way—they have served the cause of self-government in Ireland." Apart from the collective punishment which came to a climax at Cork, the "Black and Tans" and Cadets have also been engaged in individual reprisals, namely the shooting and killing of men whom they knew belonged to the Irish Republican Army and indeed of others. Mistakes had been made, the innocent were sometimes killed for the guilty, and there seemed little doubt that these individual killings amounted to at least the same number as that of the servants of the crown disposed of by the Irish Republican Army.

Having thus dealt with the question of reprisals, General Lawson proceeded to review the Sinn Féin position. Closely connected with the question of reprisals, he says, is the theory put forward by Sir Hamar Greenwood that the murders and attacks upon the crown forces have been in the main the work of a few hundred desperadoes of the ruffian class, who terrorized the otherwise peaceful inhabitants of Ireland, and that once these men had been killed or rounded up, Ireland would be released from the reign of terror and would gladly put into force the measure of Home Rule which had just received the royal assent. It was doubtless in this belief that the government directed, or winked at the policy of collective reprisals and the more sanguine among them thought that a month of so of this policy would have the desired effect. It was only doing a little wrong that a great good might come. So far as he could get at the facts, however, General Lawson said they fitted in no way with this theory. The Sinn Féin organization and the Irish Republican Army seemed to be particularly free from ruffians of the professional type and the killings of police and others were almost certainly done by members of the Irish Republican Army acting under military orders, young men imbued with no personal feelings against the victims, with no crimes to their record and probably then shedding blood for the first time in their lives.

Force Resorted To

Reviewing the activities of the Irish Republican Army from its beginning, General Lawson says that an effort was made after the rebellion of 1916 to spread the republican government through the country; then the burning of police barracks was commenced and raids were made for arms, but still little or no bloodshed. Then the government became more active and set their agents to work to find out who the leaders were and so recourse was taken to force developed on both sides. Men were probably marked down for killing, whom it was impossible to take and keep as prisoners, but whose continued existence threatened the cause as well as the lives of the Irish Republican Army. Individuals were doubtless selected and sentenced passed upon them and the so-called execution devolved on men of the Irish Republican Army. Reprisals then came along with counter-killing by "Black and Tans" and Cadets and warfare of this nature extended on both sides.

No one, least of all himself, says General Lawson, wished to excuse such acts as the Dublin murders, but if justice was to be their guide, it was essential to realize that they had their counterpart on the side of the Crown, and that such a state of affairs had arisen that it was often necessary to ask whether the murders and which were the reprisals to take had gone into this at length, because it was important to bring out that this business was something more than the work of a couple of hundred of unscrupulous ruffians; that there was the spirit of a nation behind the organization, not indeed in favor of murders, but on the whole believing that those who belonged to the Irish Republican Army were fighting for the cause of the Irish people. Lastly, it was well to remember that Sinn Féin had done much for the Irish people. It had helped its culture, revived its literature and developed the spirit of nationalism. It had developed and possessed great powers of organization. No settlement and peace in Ireland would really be satisfactory, he considered which failed to secure the cooperation of the Sinn Féin movement.

CHINA'S CASE AT GENEVA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China—The news of the selection of Dr. Wellington Koo as a member of the Council of the League of Nations has been received here with the utmost satisfaction. The fact that China is to have one of the four places assigned to powers other than the Big Four is recognized as an acknowledgment of the premier position held by China on the Continent of Asia. It is also a recognition of the unusually talented group of young men whom China sent to the Peace Conference at Paris as her representatives. Dr. Koo is well educated and has had unusual experience. He was aggressive in support of the cause of his country at Paris, so much so that at one time it was feared that the Japanese would enter a formal complaint against him, basing it upon his lack of diplomatic courtesy. This would have been an international joke, for Dr. Koo is very courteous, although he never allows his admirable quality to dominate his sense of duty to his country. Being directly represented on the Council, China will find it easier to bring forward protests against the award of the Versailles Treaty, against which she protested in vain at the time of its signature. In the skillful hands of Dr. Koo the presentation of China's case will be handled in a firm though courteous manner.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR POLAND FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW, Poland—A new Polish review, the "Vie Polonaise," printed in French and published in Posen, brings forth interesting details as to the economic ruin and destruction caused in Poland by the war up to November, 1918. The following figures may give an idea of the difficulties with which the Polish Government and the whole nation have been confronted:

In the former Russian Poland 9 per cent of the habitations have been demolished. In the former Austrian Poland 8 per cent. Three hundred and fifty thousand hectares of forests have been cut down entirely in the area comprising former Russian and Austrian Poland. The military requisitions as regards horses and cattle have diminished their quantity by 50 per cent. These losses in money value are represented by the huge amount of 5,500,000,000 francs. Industry has also suffered enormous losses.

The Germans have destroyed or taken away electric and steam motors to the amount of 116,700 horsepower, 100,000 tons of industrial installations and 215,000 tons of metals. This resulted in a considerable decrease of workers employed in factories. While before the war the number of industrial workers was 326,000, in 1918 they numbered only 48,000. In January, 1914, there were in Russian (Congress) Poland 1250 locomotives. At the end of the German occupation the number was 800. The quantity of passenger cars has fallen down from 1685 to 925, and that of freight cars from 34,480 to 10,975.

Owing to the efforts of the Polish Government during the past two years, a general improvement has, however, to a certain degree, been achieved. It is also interesting to note that the German financial press predicts a bright economic future for Poland in spite of her present difficult conditions. In this connection the "Börsen-Courier" writes as follows: "It is beyond doubt that all of the new states created during or after the war, Poland will take first place in the European system, owing to her natural wealth of racial gifts of her people, and the future development of her industries. Western Europe must take this fact into account. The foreign capital invested in Poland will serve as a link between western Europe and Poland, who will supply the former with raw materials and agricultural products."

CAN MODERN LABOR SAVE CIVILIZATION?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—That unemployment on an unprecedented scale is coming, is the opinion of Charles Trevelyan, who recently addressed a meeting of the Manchester Independent Labor Party in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall on "Can Labor Save Civilization?" Mr. Trevelyan, who is a descendant of Lord Macaulay, and is of a long line of Liberals, was a member of the government at the outbreak of the war, but believing the government's war policy to be wrong he resigned and took up a strong anti-war position, which he still holds today. Swept away in the general election, he turned to the Independent Labor Party for an outlet for his political activities, and is now a prominent member of that body.

"Unemployment, probably on a scale larger than had ever been known before in England," was before them, said Mr. Trevelyan. "This unemployment is due to the policy which the government has followed since the war, and is no longer the result of the war. And why? Because as a result of the deliberate policy of revenge pursued by the makers of the Treaty of Versailles central Europe was prevented from recovering. This policy was beginning to rebound on us, for while we were busy repairing damage and losses employment kept to a fairly high level, but with that work more or less completed, we were feeling the loss of those markets which the spirit of revenge had so effectively destroyed."

What was the remedy for the present state of things? Nothing but a change of policy on the part of the victorious governments. Let Europe be governed by entirely different standards of government from the present and things would change very rapidly.

PEAT FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Interesting trials to test the possibilities of peat as fuel for locomotives have been in progress for some months on several railways in Sweden. The reports, according to the American Consul-General in Stockholm, so far show favorable results. One privately owned railroad in southern Sweden, 412 kilometers (256 miles) in length,

has found peat so practical for steam purposes that the management believes the road can dispense entirely with coal. The state railways have likewise been testing peat for steam purposes, with good results, and have on a limited scale adopted it for fuel. For some years the state railways have been operating a factory for the production of peat powder, which is said to make an excellent fuel. In Sweden, where there are 10,000,000 acres of peat bogs, with an average depth of 6.6 feet, the substitution of peat for coal would add enormously to the national wealth. Every acre of peat bog yields nearly 1000 tons of prepared peat.

REPORTED "FIND" OF MAYFLOWER MASTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Following upon the alleged discovery of the Mayflower timbers at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, reported in The Christian Science Monitor some little time back, there now comes the reported finding of her masts on the banks of the River Thames. That indefatigable modern explorer, Dr. Rendel Harris, who was responsible for the evidence in support of the former claim, announced the news of the new discovery at a dinner of the Mayflower Club held recently at Johnson House, Gough Square, London.

His discoveries at Jordans had stimulated the imagination of antiquarians up and down the country, and especially the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, many of whom were present at the dinner. The timbers found at Jordans were chiefly the ribs and cross-beams of the hull; these could not exhaust the parts of the Mayflower likely to be in existence somewhere. Where, for instance, were the masts? Among other correspondence on the subject, Dr. Rendel Harris received a letter from a minister informing him of two masts in a certain schoolroom on the banks of the Thames, which the minister remembered having been spoken of in his boyhood as the masts of the Mayflower. Subsequent inquiries revealed two magnificent masts, which a local tradition now asserted were the masts of the ship in which the Prince of Orange came over! Further investigation revealed sufficient evidence for Dr. Harris to announce that he thought it extremely likely that the masts were those of the famous Mayflower. He is continuing his examination and investigations, however, and more conclusive evidence may be forthcoming later.

Dr. Harris' activities do not end with the discovery of Mayflower relics; this is merely one of his hobbies. He and his friends are at present engaged in reproducing facsimile copies of about 17 books printed by the Pilgrim Fathers. Though highly interesting, this work is both laborious and expensive, but he hopes to announce its completion one or before next Easter. The books will certainly form a fascinating and valuable addition to literature.

NEW ZEALAND HAS LARGE IRON DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Government of New Zealand has been authorized by Parliament to pay bounties up to a maximum sum of £150,000 for the manufacture of iron and steel in New Zealand. The offer holds good for a period of 10 years. The bounties are to be at the rate of 12s a ton for pig iron, puddled bar iron and steel produced from bar iron, and 24s a ton for steel produced direct from the furnace. The Dominion is stated by experts to have abundant raw material for the manufacture of iron and steel. Almost every known variety of iron ore has been discovered in the country, despite the fact that the geological survey is far from complete. Immense quantities of limonite ore occur on the surface of the ground at Parapara, near the town of Nelson. A similar deposit, about 60 feet thick, has been traced for more than three miles in the Canterbury district.

There do not appear to be any technical difficulties about producing iron and steel in New Zealand. But the country's manufacturing industries are not yet sufficiently developed, and the consumption of metals is comparatively small. Long distances and high freights would make export difficult, and coal is costly. It has been suggested that the extensive development of hydro-electric power, now proceeding, will make electric smelting possible.

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WILL HUNGARIANS ELECT A MONARCH

New Party. It Is Said, Will Force Government to Make Declaration Insuring Right to Free Election of Monarch

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—"Who is to be king?" continues to be the most discussed and most important question in Hungary. The latest political developments in Budapest seem to indicate that the supporters of the Hapsburgs are losing ground, whilst the propaganda for the people having the liberty to elect their own sovereign is making rapid advance. No less than 106 members of the National Assembly have bound themselves in writing to oppose the return of former King Charles, or any other member of the Hapsburg family, to the throne of Hungary. They will organize a new party and force the government to make a constitutional declaration guaranteeing the Hungarian nation the right to a free election of a monarch.

When the present National Assembly first met, nearly a year ago, they were confronted with the question as to whether Charles was still the lawful King of Hungary, or whether the complete break-up of the old dual monarchy—the realm of the Hapsburgs—had not abolished all claims of the dynasty to sovereignty over Hungary. The whole activity and working capacity of the National Assembly was in danger of being held up indefinitely by the bitter strife between the Christian-Socialist supporters of the Hapsburgs and the anti-Hapsburg small landholders. The deadlock at first seemed insuperable, but finally after a lengthy and numerous conferences, the political leaders agreed to postpone the settlement of the king question until a more convenient season. The action was adopted that the king was temporarily prevented from exercising his royal prerogatives and that, according to an old constitutional usage, a regent should be elected to exercise the royal functions for the time of the king's temporal absence.

New Parliament

By a statutory enactment the National Assembly had decreed that following the ratification of the Peace Treaty the next duty was to frame the new Constitution. When this work is accomplished the National Assembly, as such, ceases to exist and the government of the country passes into the hands of a new Parliament. The preliminary discussions on the foundation of the new Constitution caused a sudden outbreak of hostility between the parties supporting the Teleki ministry and it was not long before this Cabinet was forced to retire.

Among the chief supporters of former King Charles are to be found the feudal aristocracy and gentry, the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy, the army officers, and most of the old bureaucrats. All these are quite frank in declaring that they still look upon Charles as the rightful King of Hungary, and they are confident that he will return to the throne. Reminded recently that the restoration of the Hapsburgs would be regarded as a casus belli by Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, Count Julius Andrássy, the last Foreign Minister of the old Hapsburg monarchy, calmly remarked: "They shall have to postpone the only constitutional solution of the question until the time comes when the allied powers will realize the hypocrisy of recognizing the independence and self-determining rights of the Hungarians on the one hand, and preventing them from living up to their Constitution on the other." At the same time Count Andrássy declared that quite apart from the Magyar nation's agreement with the Hapsburg dynasty—the much discussed pragmatic sanction—the coronation of Charles at Budapest established his rights and those of his descendants.

Small Landholders Opposed

These aristocratic and official supporters of Charles do not, however, by any means represent the feeling of the majority of the Magyar population. These are to be found in the ranks of the party of small landholders which is strongly opposed to the return of Charles, his eldest son, Otto, or any other member of the family. These people insist that Charles has renounced his claims to the throne of Hungary, besides which the dis-

solution of the old empire has put a final end to all claims on the part of the dynasty.

The peasants are fearful that the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary would lead to entangling unions with former states of the monarchy with eventual encroachments upon the independence of Hungary. They assert that peace with the neighboring countries is absolutely impossible until Hungary has definitely dethroned the Hapsburgs.

Although the peasants constantly declare themselves to be royalists, they never mention the name of any possible ruler or dynasty, hence it is shrewdly surmised that the project of a republican government might not be altogether objectionable to them. Even since the break-up of the old régime the country population has enjoyed much greater independence and freedom from interference by the governing authorities in the capital. This feeling of independence has grown rapidly until, as is seen today, the peasants deliberately refuse to send their produce to the cities unless they can get exorbitant prices. They turn a deaf ear to all appeals, entreaties and even threats from the central government, and show the utmost indifference to the most vital needs of their suffering and well-nigh starving fellow-countrymen in the cities and towns.

Rejoicing in the material benefits derived from this new liberty, they are apprehensive that the return of a monarch would result in a more powerful and rigid enforcement of the laws, and consequently they are in no hurry to change their present system of government.

GRAPHITE HAS BEEN FOUND IN GREENLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Graphite, which was somewhat scarce during the war on account of the shortage of shipping to convey it from Ceylon, may now be obtained from Greenland. Peter Freuchen, the well-known Danish explorer, returned to Copenhagen recently from Greenland, where, last July, he went with Knud Rasmussen to assist the expedition of Lange Koch across Melville Bay to a point from which it will proceed this coming spring. After taking provisions and materials to Thule, Knud Rasmussen returned to Denmark, but Freuchen made a trip to the southern part of Greenland.

Mr. Freuchen informs the "Nationaltidende" that he visited the graphite mines, which he regards as having great commercial possibilities. Hitherto, the mining has been conducted more for testing purposes than for commercial results, but now methodical mining will be undertaken. Mr. Freuchen estimates that there are 3000 shiploads of graphite in the mines, which have been opened up ready to cleaning the graphite, but he believes the difficulty has been overcome by a centrifugal process.

ITALIAN WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Italian women are taking their places in the forefront of the woman's movement, for the Chamber of Deputies by 240 votes to 10 has passed the bill which gives women the municipal franchise. Before a bill can become law in the Chamber the public vote must be ratified by a secret or ballot vote of the deputies. A good many deputies abstained from voting, fearing, no doubt, reproaches if they opposed the bill, for nearly all of them had under pressure placed the granting of the suffrage to women among the objects of their support in their election addresses. There is, it is stated, a certain amount of secret opposition to women's suffrage, but it is hoped that it will not take active shape in the ballot. One of the deputies recently remarked, when interviewed: "I voted for the granting of suffrage to women because I am certain that women will use the franchise to instill more vitality and efficiency into public administration with regard to social and moral problems."

INTERSTATE TRADE AN AUSTRALIAN PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—An important case affecting state rights has been decided in Sydney by the High Court of Australia. The legislature of Queensland in its Profiteering Act enacted that it was "unlawful for any trader, whether principal or agent, or whether by himself or by an agent, to sell or agree to sell or offer for sale any commodity at a price higher than the declared price."

Messrs. W. and A. McArthur & Co., softgoods warehousemen, of Sydney, sought to restrain the Queensland authorities from instituting threatened prosecutions, on the grounds that the firm carried on business in Sydney and that the threatened prosecutions were in violation of the federal constitution, which provides for "absolutely free" trade between the states. They contended that the operations of their "travelers" in Queensland constituted interstate trade, and were protected accordingly.

The Queensland Government demurred to the application, on the ground that no cause of action was disclosed.

The High Court held that so far as the transactions were wholly in Queensland they were liable to the state law. But if contracts were entered into in Sydney, and the goods supplied from that center they would be exempt from that law and protected by the constitution. On three counts of the demurrer, the Court, therefore, found in favor of the state and of the fourth in favor of the plaintiff firm.

The effect of the judgment may be summarized as follows: The plaintiff company has succeeded in establishing that it is at liberty to trade with Queensland without being subject to the State Profiteering Prevention Act in cases where the contract to sell goods to persons resident in Queensland is made under the condition that the goods are to be supplied out of stocks held by the company in New South Wales.

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Public Service Commission of Inquiry which was appointed in June, 1918, to investigate conditions in the public service and to offer suggestions for promoting efficiency and satisfactory administration has presented its fifth and final report. The previous reports which have been accepted practically in their entirety by the government and have been carried for the most part into effect, have dealt with such problems as the local allowance system, manifold public service grievances, the organization of the police, and so forth. The final report goes very fully into the present system of control, the classification of the service, the grading and the rates of salary.



We read an editorial in a newspaper a few days ago that cautioned the public against buying an article just because the price appeared to be low.

The point was well taken. It is, in fact, the same point that the Wanamaker store has been making for years; and the Sale of Furniture now in progress emphasizes it accurately.

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FRENCH DESIRE TO KEEP OUT VISITORS

Some Newspapers Protest Against Undesirable Immigrants but Are Also Condemning All Strangers as Being Undesirable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The figures now available with regard to foreigners who have visited France during 1920 are extremely eloquent. For Paris alone it is shown that during the past 12 months 70,791 foreigners have in accordance with the law demanded from the prefect of police a card of identity.

This fact has led to a veritable campaign. It is proposed by some extreme publicists to close the ports of France for a period. Obviously this would be a foolish policy since a great deal of money has been brought into the country, a great many articles not included in the ordinary returns of exportation have been purchased by visitors, and in many ways France has profited by the steady stream of immigration.

The total number of visitors to Paris is put at 300,000. They have made a longer or shorter stay. The figure of 70,791 only represents those persons who intend to settle in France. Those who do not mean to remain for more than two months have no need to make the declaration which is required to obtain a card of identity.

Idlers Numerous

It is remarked that only 33,843 persons have stated their profession, and some capital is being made out of the statistics. It is represented that an immense number of idlers are taking up their abode in France. But it is necessary to subtract the women, the children, and the tourists who are remaining for more than two months. Moreover, the majority of foreigners belong to friendly countries. The Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Bulgarians, and the Russians, even the Greeks, are only admitted when there is a presumption that their sojourn presents a real interest for the economic development of France.

For the most part the figures show that the visitors come from countries where the rate of exchange is better than the French rate of exchange. There are many English and American citizens, but Spain furnishes the largest proportion.

Review of Passports

It is certainly true, however, that colonies of undesirable residents are being established in certain quarters, and it is against them that the campaign is being directed. Unfortunately, some of the chief newspapers, including the "Matin," are not content with protesting against the undesirable immigrants, but publish articles which condemn all strangers as undesirable.

Some revision of the passport system is clearly called for. The offices of the Prefecture of Police, to which all foreigners are compelled to go to obtain a visa, are in a deplorable condition. They are situated above some stables. It is necessary to wait for long periods in gloomy corridors, where the applicants are compelled to form long queues. It is only a formality which can have no real value, but it is a formality which involves many inconveniences. It is estimated that, on the average, no fewer than 800 visas and passports are issued every day by a comparatively small staff. On one day alone there were 1476 demands for visas, and there were actually delivered for it is necessary to make a second journey to receive the visa—1845. Thus there was a total of 3321 visitors on that particular day, and it is obvious that many hours were wasted in unpleasant surroundings by all classes of people.

Need of Discrimination

Clearly it is the right of France to keep out people whom she does not want. But it is regrettable, nevertheless, that the present campaign should not discriminate between desirable and undesirable visitors. The trouble is that the multiplication of regulations does not in fact exclude those whom France wishes to exclude, as is well shown by the recent incident of the appearance of Clara Zetkin, the German Bolshevik emissary, at the Socialist Congress, in spite of the refusal of passports. There are hosts of foreign agitators in France who are working much mischief. The number of crimes or malpractices that must be attributed to the foreign frequenters of the low resorts of Montparnasse and Montmartre is considerable. It is not difficult to understand the indignation that France feels in the presence of the immigration of such unpleasant and dangerous aliens.

It would, however, be contrary to the traditions and the interests of France were this campaign to result in drastic measures that would touch not so much the class for which there are really intended as the class of visitors that France should welcome. France has need of a great influx of people from all parts of the world, not only on economic but on moral grounds. The ways of communication cannot be kept too open.

DENMARK TO DRAIN SWAMPS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—For over 100 years the question of drainage in western Schleswig swamps has occupied the attention of the authorities, and has also been a matter of con-

siderable public interest. While Schleswig was under Prussian rule, various projects were brought forward and then dropped. Now the question is being taken up by the Danish authorities, and at Toender negotiations have already been commenced between the government authorities and the Society for the Cultivation of Heaths. The Toender County Council has appointed a committee to prepare a drainage scheme for the whole area.

TRAINING COLLEGE AS JEWISH MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Dr. Hertz, chief rabbi, is visiting South Africa to raise funds in common with the rest of the Empire, for a Jewish war memorial to cost £1,000,000, the main object being the endowment of religious education and of a great college of Jewish learning for the training of rabbis, ministers and teachers. A further object is the endowment of the ministerial calling. Dr. Hertz at a large gathering of Jews in Johannesburg recently stated that the response of South Africans to the cry for help from every theater of the war, from every arena of Jewish suffering, had been such as placed them first in charity amongst the Jewries of the world. In the Transvaal 25,000 Jews had collected £140,000 in aid of the sufferers.

Some months ago, he stated, the question arose what sort of a monument should be raised to commemorate the 8674 men who had fallen in the war. What monument should be erected to commemorate the courage which set the standard of human endurance on the part of their men in every theater of war. "Out of a total population in the Empire of 420,000," said Dr. Hertz, "50,000 fought in the great war and these men said with one voice: 'We shall not build a monument of stone or of marble; but we shall ask the Jewries of other parts of the Empire to become co-builders with us of one which shall commemorate those Jewish principles and those ideals of duty and patriotism which were responsible for the outpouring of courage and heroism.'"

So it was decided to issue an appeal for a million sterling for the purpose of endowing Jewish religious education throughout the Empire. Every Jewish child, whether rich or poor, should be assured of knowledge of the fundamentals of his faith and the elements of his religion. Explaining the urgent necessity of such a scheme, the chief rabbi said that wherever they went there was a famine of teachers. The Jew was a "Great Misunderstood" of the ages, both from within and without.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROSPECTS REVIEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Animosity against the new banking consortium continues unabated. It is difficult to decide what are the reasons for this attitude, since China has been borrowing money on every possible occasion and pretext since the establishment of the republic in 1912. Never has there been such an urgent need of loans as at the present time. The pay of the soldiers is in arrears, the expenses of the minor boards, such as those of education, commerce and industry, and agriculture, are entirely depleted, and even the salaries of the teachers in the Peking Government University have not been paid for several months. Small loans have been negotiated with the Chinese banks at fabulous rates of interest.

All of these facts would indicate in normal times the immediate necessity of coming to terms with the money market; but in the present case the proffers of help from the consortium are declined before being formally received. There are only two possible explanations, one that it is due to an insidious propaganda against American leadership in the consortium, and the other is the recognition of the alarming fact that China is facing the end of her independence as a self-governing state. The combination of the great lending powers, England, France, Japan, and the United States, into a consortium follows so closely upon the domination of world affairs by these powers at Paris that their possible control of the finances of China thoroughly alarms the nation.

The heavy terms exacted from Germany, the approval of military measures against a former ally—Russia—and the forcible demarcation of the boundaries of small states in Europe on lines agreeable to the general policy of these powers, have frightened China into such a state that she is disposed to doubt the aims and purposes of the consortium. China cannot get along without an entire reorganization of her financial system, in which she must be assisted by foreign loans; but at the same time she is disposed to oppose what seems to her oppression.

SYRIAN QUESTION IN EGYPT SETTLED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—A dispatch from Alexandria announces that an agreement has been reached between France and England with regard to Syrians living in Egypt. According to the terms of this agreement, every Syrian who emigrated to Egypt will be accounted a Syrian and consequently a French protégé; while those who are natives of Egypt are accorded a period of one year in which to choose between Syrian and Egyptian nationality. Those who elect the Syrian nationality will not be bound by the clause relative to having a residence or being land owners in Syria.

WOMAN'S WORK AS JUSTICE OF PEACE

Countess of Aberdeen Says There Is Great Scope for Women but They Must Go Slowly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—England has now a goodly array of women magistrates with many well-known names among them. To mention only a few: Mrs. Lloyd George, the wife of the Premier; Lady Rhonda, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the Duchess of Devonshire, Miss Balfour (sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour), and Miss Haldane (sister of Lord Haldane) have all taken their seats among the bench.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who has been made a justice of the peace in Scotland, accorded the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a short interview during her few days in London recently. "I find the work exceedingly interesting," she said. "Of course, all kinds of cases come before us, but I confess I am especially interested in the children and 'young persons.' 'Are the children and 'young persons' considered at different courts?' The Countess was asked. "Yes," she replied, "what was called the Children's Charter—the Act of 1907—made it compulsory to try children (those between 7 and 14) and 'young persons' (those between 14 and 18) in a separate room or court, or at different times from the ordinary court; the parent or guardian must be present and every effort is made to make the child understand the nature of the offense. Now, of course, no child can be sent to prison."

Punishing a "Young Person" "But what about a 'young person'?" the interviewer then inquired of the Countess, to which she replied: "He or she may be sent to a place of detention, which is really in substitution for prison. They are under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Children and 'young persons' may be ordered to be detained for any offense for any period not exceeding one month. Every care must be taken that the children do not associate with adult criminals."

"Can you send children to reformatories and industrial schools?" the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked. "Yes," the Countess replied, "but there is a broad line of demarcation between the two; the former is intended for 'young persons' who have committed crime and who, if they were older, would be sent to prison. The latter is for those free from this taint. For instance, a child found begging, destitute, or not under proper control, might be sent to an industrial school."

Uniformity Aimed At

"I am convinced," continued Lady Aberdeen, "that there is great scope for our work as justices of the peace, but we must go slowly until we are thoroughly acquainted with the usual decisions and punishments for minor offenses. While various courts do differ as to these, a certain uniformity is aimed at. Sometimes the law itself appears absurd to a common-sense person. For instance, the maximum penalty for being drunk on licensed premises—surely a rather serious offense—is 10s.; the same man, however, if he lets his dog run out in the street without a collar with his name and address upon it, might be fined as much as £20!"

"It is gratifying," Lady Aberdeen remarked in conclusion, "to be able to settle small differences and quarrels out of court, and here I am convinced a large-headed, level-headed woman with sympathy and knowledge of life can do much."

TRADE CONDITIONS TO BE FACED BY BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—F. G. Kellaway, the Minister of Overseas Trade, was the principal guest at the bicentenary banquet of the City of London Traders' Club, held recently at the Hotel Cecil, Henry Marlowe presiding. In proposing the toast of "Trade," Mr. Kellaway said that the people in Great Britain had now to face a much more gloomy outlook for trade than a year or two years ago. The war had a revolutionary effect on the trade and industry of this country, for in order that business people might live and the liberty of the people might remain, it was necessary for industry to leave the peaceful process in which it had been triumphant and concentrate on the preparation for war. The inevitable result was that while they were concentrating to defeat a common enemy they were losing a great part of the overseas trade both of foreign countries and in their own dominions. During that period their allies, the United States of America and Japan, were able to get a footing in the markets where the British previously had monopolies.

At the present time, Mr. Kellaway said, there was a wave of pessimism in the country. There was no need for it if only they had regard to the brilliant recovery which British trade had made during the two years after the armistice. The exports in 1913

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were £541,000,000, whereas during the first nine months of 1920 they were £1,007,000,000. This, allowing for the advanced prices of the commodities, showed to a most remarkable degree the power of recovery in this old country. The voice of the capitalist monger was heard today; but Mr. Kellaway held that the fear of bad times would destroy more industry than bad times themselves.

Was it necessary, he asked, to look far for the explanation of the present trade depression? It must be remembered that 400,000,000 people in Europe were not producing now, and had not the money to buy from other countries. The reaction of the depression in those devastated markets was world wide, and it was to the wretchedness of British trade that those markets should be got to producing again. The first interest of British trade was to see that peace, security, and production were reestablished on the Continent of Europe.

SINN FEIN COURTS ARE STILL OPERATIVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A statement made by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons recently contained the following, as reported by Hansard: "The Sinn Fein court has disappeared, except in back rooms, where it is held for the purposes of propaganda, especially in the American press." The truth is that the Sinn Fein courts continue to be held and are attended by Unionists as well as Sinn Feiners. During the past two months an area of 20,000 acres has been successfully dealt with in the land courts held in the districts of South Galway, East Galway, South Meath, East Clare, East Tipperary, Mid Tipperary, King's County and North County, Dublin. The cases dealt with included transfers of land varying in value from £200 to £50,000, and innumerable claims and appeals were settled to the satisfaction of the litigants, who are in every case represented by solicitors.

The Rev. Dr. Colahan, in reply to his critics, has ordered a pastoral letter to be read in all the Roman Catholic churches in Cork, condemning murders, kidnapping and arson. In it he states that "to condemn these crimes and in order to prevent a repetition of them in the future, and to protect the lives and property of innocent people," he found it necessary to proclaim a decree of excommunication which he has already promulgated against those who should be guilty of these crimes in future. He reminds the people that until March last Cork had been free from the crime of murder, but since the "reprisal murder of Lord Mayor MacCurtin, it has become like a devil's competition between members of the Volunteers and the agents of the Crown."

He concluded by appealing to the Volunteers and all Irishmen in the name of Christianity to pray for an honorable and satisfactory political settlement for Ireland. "I am convinced," continued Lady Aberdeen, "that there is great scope for our work as justices of the peace, but we must go slowly until we are thoroughly acquainted with the usual decisions and punishments for minor offenses. While various courts do differ as to these, a certain uniformity is aimed at. Sometimes the law itself appears absurd to a common-sense person. For instance, the maximum penalty for being drunk on licensed premises—surely a rather serious offense—is 10s.; the same man, however, if he lets his dog run out in the street without a collar with his name and address upon it, might be fined as much as £20!"

CABINET CRISIS IN CHILE MAY PASS

SANTIAGO, Chile—Withdrawal of resignations tendered by members of the Cabinet last week owing to the refusal of the Senate to approve government proposals that Victor Robles be appointed Minister to both Japan and China, has been requested of the Ministry by President Alessandri. The President asserts the incident appears to be the result of a simple diversity of opinion and declares he has been assured the Senate's action did not constitute a manifestation that it lacked confidence in Jorge Matte, Foreign Minister, whose resignation was followed by that of other members of the Cabinet. The President says that ministerial crises are provoked with greater frequency in Chile than in almost any other country, and adds: "It is impossible to find solutions of grave economic, social and financial problems of the nation if cabinets are changed continually."

NIAGARA HEARINGS NOT TO BE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The federal power commission refused yesterday to postpone hearings on applications, numbering 10 in all, from private interests for Niagara River power privileges. The Attorney General of New York State requested the postponement until the Governor could prepare a message on the subject to the Legislature. The chairman of the commission said the State would be granted a hearing later if it desired one. The Attorney-General intimated that the State might attack the constitutionality of the water-power bill.

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EASTERN PROVINCES ASK COMPENSATION

Canada's Maritime Provinces Claim Interest in Lands Granted to Ontario and Quebec and Three Prairie Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Increased public attention is being given in the three Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—to the question as to the right of the provinces to compensation from the Dominion for lands already granted by the federal authorities to Quebec and Ontario, respectively, and for lands reserved for school grant purposes for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and for cash subsidies paid to the latter three provinces in lieu of control of their natural resources.

United action by the Maritime Province governments in pressing the claim to compensation is likely to be taken should any move be made by Ottawa to grant the demand of Saskatchewan and Alberta for control of their natural resources which were reserved to federal control by the Dominion Government. The terms under which Manitoba was formed into a province differed somewhat from those under which Saskatchewan and Alberta later came into the confederation as separate provinces, but the Manitoba Boundary Extension Act of 1912 put the three provinces in much the same position and today their respective governments—all of the one political faith, the Liberal faith—are making common cause.

Subsidy Granted

Ottawa retained control of the lands lying within the boundaries of the three provinces. As compensation, however, the Dominion not only gave the provinces the usual subsidy based upon population and a debt allowance credit equivalent to the allowance to other provinces under the confederation terms, but it also granted them a special additional subsidy yearly on the basis of population. This special additional subsidy now amounts to \$52,000 for each of these provinces, less certain reductions in the case of Manitoba.

About 30 years ago Ontario was granted 22,000,000 acres of additional territory by the Dominion. In 1912 the Province was given some 93,000,000 more acres of land by the Dominion. Quebec, in 1898 and 1912, also received grants of dominion lands, which added 328,599,361 acres to her original area. At no time, however, has any additional territory been granted by Ottawa to any of the Maritime Provinces. As a matter of fact, of course, there is no territory adjacent to the provinces which could be added to them. But neither have they been granted any compensation, in the way of additional annual subsidy or lump sum grant, for lands which have been granted other provinces and in which the Maritimes claim a proprietary interest.

Demands Now Urged

With the Western provinces now urging their demands, and claiming the retention of the special yearly subsidy paid them in lieu of lands, the Maritime Provinces are laying new stress upon their claims. James C. Tully, one of the Liberal members of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, has been especially vigorous in asserting the claims of the Maritimes and he is probably more fully informed regarding the case than any other eastern public man. His statement of the position taken by the Maritime Provinces, when briefly summarized, is as follows:

The Maritime Provinces are entitled to compensation as an equivalent for lands reserved for school purposes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; compensation as an equivalent for cash subsidies paid the three Prairie Provinces, purporting to be in lieu of lands; compensation as an equivalent for land granted Ontario and Quebec in which the people of the Maritime Provinces had a proprietary interest in common with the people of the other provinces of Canada. He argues that

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CANADIAN VIEW OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Sir George Foster, Representative at Geneva, Summarizes Practical Results of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of a lengthy statement Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who was one of Canada's delegates at the recent Geneva Conference of the Assembly of the League of Nations, summarizes the practical results of the conference as follows:

1. The settlement of its rules of procedure as to its new powers and the relative powers of the Council and the Assembly.
2. The laying down of rules to guide the admission of new members and the admission of six members at the first session.
3. The establishment of a commission to consider proposed amendments to the Covenant of the League.
4. The formulation of basic rules by which the economic blockade is to be applied for the purposes required by the Covenant.
5. The establishment of a system of budgeting and of control of the expenditure of the League.

6. The creation of a number of technical organizations to carry out the purposes of the Covenant as laid down therein in respect to communications and transit, economics and finance, the control of the traffic in opium and other important matters.
7. The discussion and examination of the Armenian question and the arrangement by which a probable settlement may be attained.

8. The first step taken in the limitation of armaments and their ultimate reduction.
9. The establishment of a permanent court of international justice.
10. The discussion of measures to be taken by which financial and international credits may, if possible, be established, with the object of bringing about by co-ordinated effort the quicker adjustment of the present economic and financial situation.

"General regret," said Mr. Foster, "was manifested at the absence of the United States from the membership of the League, but the feeling was general that the way remained open to that country to join with the other nations of the world in completing the work of peace and adjustment following the great war, in which she had taken so important a part in eliminating military despotism and thus making way for better world conditions."

AEROPLANE CROSSES AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A privately owned aeroplane has flown from Melbourne in the east of Australia to Perth in western Australia, a distance by air of 1636 miles. The actual flying time was 13h. 47m., an average speed of about 120 miles an hour. A strong head wind cut down the speed in the last section of the long journey.

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WORLD LOOKING TO DRY UNITED STATES

If America Makes Good, Other Nations Will Follow, Says W. E. Johnson, but if America Fails, the Cause Will Be Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—"The whole basis for prohibition throughout the world is the American experience; arguments of dry everywhere are largely based upon the success of the dry policy in the United States. One thing is certain, that if America makes good, the whole world will follow in her footsteps within a short time. But if America should fail to enforce the law, the prohibition cause is lost, not only in America but throughout the world. No one can measure the responsibility that rests upon America in this connection," said William E. Johnson, in an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Johnson has just returned from Scotland, where he has been campaigning for prohibition.

"Scotland did fully as well as we expected and in some ways very much better," he said, discussing the campaign in that country where he made 40 speeches in 16 days. "Out of about one-half the voting areas and also the total vote, approximately 40 per cent went dry, which was much better, I think, than any American state ever did. The vote resulted in the elimination of 446 public houses. Had a straight majority prevailed instead of the 55 per cent vote which was required, 775 would have been abolished. Votes Went for Limitation

"An interesting case was that of the city of Peterhead, where a majority of 300 for prohibition lacked only a few votes of the necessary 55 per cent. The rule being that where prohibition failed the votes cast for it were to be added to those cast for limitation resulted in a victory for limitation in that city which meant the closing of 25 per cent of the public houses in the area, although only 9 votes were actually cast for limitation. In Scotland there were three measures to be voted on: no change, limitation, and no license. Next year several hundred more areas will vote on these propositions and dry associations are reorganizing into a more compact body for more effective work.

"The outlook for prohibition for Ireland is very hopeful under the new Home Rule Act. The North of Ireland is already arranging for an election in March when the new government of Ulster will be set up. Prohibition or local veto, which is what we call local option, will be the principal issue. Out of 26 members of the British Parliament 23 are for the local veto. The Ulster dries have organized to elect a parliament that will enact a local veto law, and when that is enacted a large part of the Ulster six counties will go dry. During the recent disturbances in that territory, 257 public houses were destroyed and are still closed.

Situation in South

"In the South of Ireland a similarly hopeful situation regarding prohibition will develop, I am sure, as soon as things quiet down and the Irish Parliament has been elected. Practically all of the Sinn Féin leaders are dry, and even total abstinents, partly from principle and partly as a matter of efficiency. They tell me themselves that they dare not trust the drinking Irishman. Many of the worst of the recent outrages were directly caused by drink.

"New Zealand votes next year on national prohibition, and it seems almost certain that it will go dry. India, too, is in for a dry spell. At the election under the new government of India bill in November prohibition was not much of an issue because practically all of the candidates were prohibitionists. The new provincial assemblies when they meet will undoubtedly enact stringent prohibition, or at least local option laws. One of the chief causes of complaint on the part of the Indian people is that Great Britain foisted the liquor traffic upon them against their wishes. Now they have the power to do as they choose in the matter, and the liquor traffic in India is doomed.

The Fight in Hungary

"Hungary has just organized a national body composed of some of the most influential people of the country to combat drinking and will fight particularly against the use of spirits. Its president is Alex. Glesswein, a member of the Orszaggyulas. "France, too, is making a vigorous fight against spirits and the outlook is hopeful, although there is not much opposition to wine. A bloc of 50 organized dries in the Chamber of Deputies, elected by the people on this issue, is promoting legislation against spirits. I believe that the traffic in distilled spirits in France has not many more years to live, that it is already doomed.

"Wales is putting up a wonderful fight for a local veto bill, but failed by a single vote to get it through Parliament recently. Every member from Wales in the British Parliament, with two exceptions, is pledged to the local veto.

"Talk about self-determination is increasing all over the world, and economic pressure upon England is

changing the British thought as to drink. But British parliamentarians who talked loudly about self-determination still refused to allow the people of England self-determination, that is, to vote on the liquor question, and this inconsistency is being discussed quite vigorously by the British people, who are also becoming convinced that they cannot compete with dry America in the markets of the world, and that their economic salvation will compel them to go dry themselves."

Mr. Johnson said that he expected to remain in the United States until April, spending his time chiefly in a speaking tour through the west to explain conditions in other countries and tell how Americans may help and support them by realizing their responsibility in enforcing prohibition. He will then return to England and expects to go to India and possibly to New Zealand to help in the campaigns in those countries.

TRAINED WORKERS LEAVING SERVICE

United States Weather Bureau Employees Say Removal of \$240 Bonus Will Complicate Present Salary Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Like other federal bureaus, whose character is not as spectacular and traditionally important as the branches which claimed 92.8 per cent of the government appropriation in the last fiscal year, the Weather Bureau faces impairment of its service because the salaries of its employees have not been adjusted to living conditions. Trained workers have been leaving the service each month to accept positions where their income will support their families, and it is pointed out that, if the United States Senate concurs with the House in removing the \$240 bonus for federal employees from the appropriation bill, the slight relief this provided will further complicate the difficulty for bureau employees and the danger to the service.

In his annual report the chief of the Weather Bureau declares that the activities of the service have been curtailed because of stationary rates of pay and stationary appropriations. Several forms of service to commercial and maritime organizations have been dropped because of the expense. It is declared that the bureau is affected by the war "and the consequences of an enormous change in economic conditions. Its work is conducted under strained conditions by a faithful personnel, largely discouraged by the slow and inadequate adjustment of federal occupations to existing conditions of life."

Writing to an official of the Federation of Federal Employees, the personnel of the Boston office of the Weather Bureau pointed out the function of the bureau is to warn against climatic changes to protect shipping and agriculture. They urged that it be recognized that the service requires a highly developed organization of trained men to function properly. Entrance into the Weather Bureau is through a competitive examination including a knowledge of meteorology, physics and algebra, and progress in the bureau is predicated on outside study without additional pay.

The entrance salary for a man qualifying in examination is \$840 to \$1200, the latter said, adding that "under present conditions it is impossible to obtain capable men in sufficient number to replace the many who have resigned in the last several months because of low salaries." The men urged that the minimum entrance salary be set at \$1400, with able and responsible men rising to \$2400 after five years of service. No man capable of taking charge of a station, even a small one, should receive less," the letter asserted.

Inquiry by a member of the Boston bureau force brought reply from the Federal Commissioner on Labor Statistics that "an adequate standard of living can hardly be provided for a family of five on an income of \$1500 in any large city." With the salaries of the Weather Bureau employees hovering about the \$1500 figure, they point the minimum budget of about \$2100 as sufficiently indicating the situation they are in.

It is urged by those who come in daily contact with the service provided by the Weather Bureau that it is negligence to allow the present conditions to continue, and that it would be false economy to still further endanger the service by cutting financial support. Farmers and fruit growers, transportation companies and commercial interests are constantly dependent on the work of the bureau, and its scope touches in some way the large bulk of the people of the United States.

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INCREASES SHOWN IN INCOME TAXES

Proportion of Incomes Liable to Taxation Under Federal Law Larger for 1918 Than Before, According to Reports at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eighteen returns of incomes amounting to \$2,000,000 or over for the calendar year 1918 were filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue for that year, according to a statement issued on Monday by that bureau. As the law requires that income tax returns be held confidential, the names of these 18 taxpayers are not revealed. One return of income for that year of \$5,000,000 and over was filed with the bureau. There were two returns of income of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; four returns of income of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; 11 returns of income of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; 16 returns of income of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; 33 returns of income of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; 46 returns of income of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and 132 returns of income of from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

There were 4,425,114 personal returns filed for the calendar year ending December 31, 1918, the total amount of net income reported by these returns being \$15,924,639,355. The tax, including both normal and surtax, amounted to \$1,127,721,835. The average amount of tax per individual was \$254.85, and the average tax rate was 7.08 per cent. Comparing these figures with the year 1917, a growth of 952,234 in the number of returns filed is shown. The increase in the total net income reported amounted to \$2,272,556,148, while the increase in the total tax collected was \$436,228,881.

Other than personal service corporations, the corporation income tax returns for 1918 numbered 37,579. Of this number 202,061 reported net income amounting to \$3,361,511,249; income tax, \$653,198,483; war profits and excess profits tax, \$2,505,565,939, making a total tax of \$3,158,764,422. The number of partnerships reporting net income for the calendar year 1918 was 91,132, the total net income amounting to \$939,851,678. The number of personal service corporations reporting net income was 2997, the total net income amounting to \$51,923,953. The number of partnerships reporting no net income for the year was 9598, and the number of personal service corporations reporting no net income was 506. Net incomes of partnerships and personal service corporations are not taxable, but both are required to file a return whether or not there was a net income for the year.

The number of joint returns of husbands and wives, with or without dependent children, and of husbands whose wives, though living with them, filed separate returns, was 2,599,057. The number of wives making separate returns from husbands was 35,942. The number of single men filing returns as heads of families was 296,902; the number of single women filing returns as heads of families was \$2,251. The number of returns from all other single men was 1,195,301 and from all other single women, 255,661.

WASHINGTON WOULD AID CHILE AND PERU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States will tender its good offices to Chile and Peru in the event the controversy between those nations over Tacna and Arica becomes acute, it was authoritatively stated here yesterday. This government is desirous of a settlement of the long-standing dispute, and will avail itself of any opportunity to promote a compromise of the differences between Chile and Peru, but it has formulated no definite views concerning possible terms of settlement.

It has been asserted in some Chilean quarters that the United States, probably because of the activities of Peruvian spokesmen in presenting fully Peru's side of the controversy, is not entirely impartial, but the Chilean Ambassador here does not entertain such an opinion and is hopeful that developments will make it expedient for his government to accept mediation, or that a commission may be created in the Americas for the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica question without any resort to instruments outside this hemisphere.

Reports from Chile quoting Secretary of State Colby as saying the United States would observe absolute aloofness in the Chile-Peru dispute and would not tender the good offices of the United States except upon the in-

volitation of both governments are incorrect. It is learned that Secretary Colby did not make such a declaration to the Chilean and Peruvian ambassadors here, and that he made no utterance on his South American visit that contradicted his declarations to those envoys in Washington.

CUBA OPPOSES A HIGHER SUGAR DUTY

Protest Filed With the United States Against Proposed Increase—It Would, It Is Said, Injure Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A protest against the proposed increase of almost 4 cents a pound of the import duty on Cuban sugar, either under the emergency tariff bill now before the Senate or any future tariff bill, has been filed with the United States Government by Cuba. A higher duty on sugar, the Cuban Government claims, would cause great hardship, if not the ruination of the Cuban sugar industry. It would also, it is pointed out in the protest, adversely affect the trade relations between the two countries by lessening the purchasing power of Cuba. In addition to the losses which American manufacturers would sustain through Cuba's decreased purchases in this country, attention is called by the Cuban authorities to possible losses to American capital invested in the sugar business in Cuba and in transportation and railway freights. The higher price, they assert, would also lead to curtailment in consumption of sugar in the United States.

Excellent progress is being made in the settlement of both the political and financial difficulties in Cuba, according to a report filed with the State Department by Maj.-Gen. Enoch Crowder, who was recently sent to Havana by President Wilson to confer with Cuban officials regarding means of improving the situation prevailing there at that time.

Referring to the financial situation he reports that the Torriete law, already passed by the Cuban Senate, will probably be agreed to soon by the House, with a few amendments. Under the Torriete law a commission of three would be appointed by President Wilson to lighten out the present banking situation. Banks desiring to take advantage of this law may place themselves under the supervision of the proposed commission and be given 105 days after the law becomes operative in which to liquidate. The same privilege would also be extended to merchants, many of whom make loans in Cuba. The operation of the moratorium would cease as far as these banks are concerned which do not desire to take advantage of the prospective law.

None of the foreign banks doing business in Cuba, it is stated, will find it necessary to come under the new law in any way. A majority of the Cuban bankers are reported to be in favor of the Torriete law with some slight amendments as proposed by the House. The modified law, it is also stated, meets with the approval of the Cuban Government.

CHESTER ROWELL RESIGNS HIS POST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Chester Rowell of California resigned yesterday as a member of the new Shipping Board, effective immediately. It was announced at the White House that he was leaving the board to become a member of the California Railroad Commission. Mr. Rowell, a Republican, was appointed by President Wilson on November 13 for a term of two years. The nominations of the seven members of the board are now before the Senate.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—A bonus of approximately \$243 has been added to each Rhodes scholarship because of the general advance in the cost of living, announces Prof. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes scholarships, following a review of the question by the Rhodes trustees. This will make the total amount of a scholarship about \$1701 at normal rates of exchange. It is desired that this be looked upon as a bonus and not a permanent addition.

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POWER RIGHTS OF STATE ARE URGED

President of Maine Senate Makes Plea for Continuance of Commission to Protect What Rights Remain to People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
AUGUSTA, Maine.—Influences are at work against the continuance of the Maine Water Power Commission, according to Percival P. Baxter, president of the Maine Senate, who says that the people of the State "need the commission to protect what rights remain to the people and to lay out a definite state policy for the years to come."

"Now that the water-power companies have secured practically all of the available rights in the State it is not becoming of them to begrudge the comparatively small amount required to continue the commission's work," continues Senator Baxter. "The question of taking electricity out of Maine does not touch appeal to some of the companies that were planning to take it out in 1917 and 1919. These companies are fearful that the federal water-power law may step in and take away some of their rights."

"The first step for the State to take is in the development of storage reservoirs which will hold back the spring floods and make them available for the dry season. This has already been done by private companies on a large scale. At the headwaters of the Kennebec at Brassus Lake the Water Power Commission shows that the State could build a storage reservoir which would give the present water-power holders on the Kennebec River 62,000,000 kilowatt hours, costing one-quarter of a cent per kilowatt, and if the cost was distributed among all developed and undeveloped power on the river the cost would be reduced to the surprisingly low figure of 7 of a cent."

"The Supreme Court in answer to the 1919 questions proved a setback to the development by the State of storage reservoirs, but this can be overcome by the passage of a constitutional amendment. The fight in the Legislature is likely to come on this amendment. The water-power owners realize that the people of the State are vitally interested in this question and they know that once the amendment is submitted to the voters its adoption is inevitable."

"A memorial to Congress was passed by the state Senate and is now in the House and this appeals to Congress to amend the federal law so that there will be no interference in Maine's water-power affairs. The members of the Legislature know what they want to do on the water-power question and I have confidence that the amendment and memorial to Congress and the Water Power Commission's bill will all pass when the proper time comes."

"It will be but a short time before the main line of the Maine Central Railroad is electrified. The present equipment would gradually be used on the branch lines and if the price of coal continues to be as it is at present, no railroad in Maine can afford to operate on coal when water power is close at hand. There need be no fear about securing a market for Maine's water powers, because the farmers all over the State are in need of it and it is only a question of how to get it to them. The plan is to have the State commence on a storage reservoir and wait until that has been thoroughly tried out and then future steps can be based upon the result of the first construction."

HAITI INQUIRY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Congressional investigation of the situation in Haiti and Santo Domingo and withdrawal of occupation forces were asked in resolutions adopted by a mass meeting held by the Boston branch of the National Association for

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The Advancement of Colored People. The resolutions assert that the United States "without sanction of international law, without approval of Congress and without any justification whatever, has taken forcible possession of Haiti, overthrown the duly constituted government and established instead a military despotism and a system of commercial exploitation."

SECRET SHIPPING CONTRACT DENIED

President of International Mercantile Marine Says Company's Agreements Are Well Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Denial of charges that the company has secret agreements with the British Government inimical to American shipping, has been issued by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company. The charges were made before the United States Shipping Board at Washington by Frederick I. Thompson, vice-chairman, and Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Franklin declares that Senator Jones, William S. Benson, chairman of the board, and Judge John Barton Payne, formerly chairman, were acquainted with the company's agreements. He expresses surprise at the implication that they are secret. "Neither the British Government nor any other interest in England has any control over the International Mercantile Marine Company," he says. "The company is owned by American stockholders and managed and controlled by directors selected by them. Our most recent stock list, made up within the last six months, shows more than 99 per cent of the stock standing in the name of American stockholders. I was surprised when Admiral Benson said he had not heard of these documents. I wrote him about them in March."

"The unfairness of the accusations against the company lies in the assertion that the company was under agreement to operate its tonnage in the interest of British trade, and at the same time sought and accepted the allocation of American ships belonging to the Shipping Board. Those operations were according to the terms of the agreement. The real truth of the matter is that the agreements were not undisclosed. They had been laid before the authorities and published by the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903."

SYRIANS GIVE PRESIDENT PLAQUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson received yesterday a delegation of Syrians from Brazil who presented to him a plaque as a token of the gratitude of the Syrians in Brazil for his "efforts in behalf of small nations and for the help extended Syria during the war by the American nation." The plaque is of hand-carved Circassian walnut, upon which is mounted a gold tablet inscribed with a testimonial and engraved with the American coat of arms. The plaque is circled by 13 diamonds.

FUND FOR SEEDS VOTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to appropriate \$360,000 for the free distribution of seeds by members of Congress. This is \$120,000 more than was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

INDUSTRIAL COURT ENDS FIRST YEAR

Governor Allen of Kansas Tells Chicago Audience Tribunal Has Won Confidence of Both Capital and Labor in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The successful working out of the industrial court plan in Kansas, and the help which the court has been to the industry of the State in the readjustment period following the war, because both Capital and Labor were assured that their rights would be safeguarded, were discussed by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, before the members of the Industrial Club of Chicago.

"What the Industrial Court has done for Kansas, it will do for Illinois or any other state in the Union," he declared. "What it was designed to accomplish it is achieving, namely, the guaranteeing of government by justice. The supreme duty of government is to safeguard the public. That is what the Industrial Court is doing in Kansas."

"The court now has the confidence and respect of Labor, Capital and the public at large. Industrial heads believe in it. Labor, particularly conservative Labor, looks to it for protection. The public rests easier, knowing strikes cannot be carried on in essential industries, knowing that it will not be called on to pay the bill for all manner of industrial quarrels, because those quarrels are being wiped out."

"One year of the court's career is ended. There have been 20 cases presented. Eighteen of these were brought by Labor. In every instance the adjustment reached has been satisfactory to all, save in the case of the president of the Miners Federation, Alexander Howat, who announced in the beginning he would not obey the law. His case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and he is at liberty on bond."

"There are now before the court four cases involving reduction of wages. I am satisfied that Labor will accept whatever decision may be reached. Labor knows the court is fair and Labor's rights will be safeguarded. That fact has eliminated considerable unrest and all the irritation that result in clashes between employers and employees."

"The last political elections indicated better than anything else how the States as a whole regard the settlement of industrial disputes in court. Every man, no matter what his political faith, who ran for state office advocating the Industrial Court was elected. Every man who ran on a platform opposed to the court was defeated. Legislators advocating a Labor vote."

"The women of Kansas are behind the court—women workers in industry and all the wives and women members of the workers' families. The court guarantees Labor continued employment. That fact meets with the approval of the housewife."

NEWBURY-FORD RECOUNT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With more than half of the precincts in Michigan in the senatorial election of 1918 recounted, Henry Ford yesterday had gained 2208 votes over Truman H. Newberry, who is now holding the seat in the Senate. Yesterday 1548 precincts out of 2232 had been recounted under direction of the senate elections committee. Senator Newberry defeated Mr. Ford by about 7500 votes.

JANUARY SILK SALE

Offers The Best In Quality For The Lowest Possible Prices



If you have not yet availed yourself of the splendid opportunities afforded by our January Sale of Silks there is still some time in which to do so. We are offering Silks of the highest quality, that feature all the newer developments, in the favored Spring shades. The prices are interesting to note, being much lower than we have been able to offer for some time—due to the changed market conditions—which permit of appreciable reductions.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORK RESUMING IN
THE COTTON MILLS

Continued Improvement in the Primary Goods Market Reflects Feeling of Confidence and Better Business Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has seen continued further improvement in the primary cotton goods markets and the effects of the better business of the previous two weeks began to appear in the form of resumption of normal production schedules by many of the mills and the gradual starting up in both weaving and spinning plants, that have been idle for months. It takes some little time to restart a cotton mill and although great many of the New England textile establishments have orders now to keep them going for a month or more, they have not yet succeeded in getting all their machinery working.

The business of the past week or two has been very largely spots that had already been made up and were being carried in mill warehouses. These, of course, are of a more or less staple character but merchants have been anxious to get them because it is only on such goods as can be delivered at once that there is any chance of catching any of the spring trade, for the goods have to be finished or bleached or dyed before it is ready for the consumer.

New Contracts Placed

There was a considerable volume of new contracts placed for goods to be manufactured but the individual sales were usually in small lots and carried deliveries during the next three months only. This fact is taken as one of the sure indications of the healthy character of the business that is coming forward, since no buyer is taking enough to cover any but his very immediate needs and is frank in stating that he expects to return to buy more goods as he needs them. There have been very few operations that could be called speculative. Those buyers who canceled contracts have been reaping the results and they have found it extremely hard to get anyone to consider their business. These people have been compelled in many cases to pay cash on the spot before their orders would be considered and many of them naturally have not been able, under such circumstances, to finance any but very small lots.

Print cloths have been moving steadily but sales last week did not reach the volume done the previous week. Spot goods have been getting less plentiful and contracts have been placed in a fairly good way, carrying through the first quarter of the year. Mills have been unwilling to sell further ahead and few buyers have cared to press for longer deliveries. Prices have stiffened for nearly all constructions and it is impossible now to buy 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s under 58¢ cents a yard for southern goods or 9 cents a yard for eastern goods, while most eastern mills are asking 7½ cents and have sold considerable at that level. For narrow print of the same count it has been hard to get any eastern goods lower than 6 cents a yard and some mills were asking slightly more. It has been noticeable, however, that many of the large printers have been unwilling to follow these prices and have retired from the market temporarily until either their needs shall compel them to come back for more or else prices shall have slackened slightly, giving them an opportunity to provide further for their future business. Fall River reports sales for the week of approximately 300 pieces.

Fine Fabrics and Yarns

Fine fabrics made from combed yarns have been moving very actively and a considerably greater volume of business has been done than is talked of in the markets. New Bedford mills have taken many new orders for shirtings, and although much of this business was of a spot character, there have been enough orders for future delivery to warrant some of the mills in starting up the machine. Lawns have been in active demand, both the narrow and the wide variety, and prices offered for them have for the first time approached the level where sales by the mills are possible without actual loss. Piques and poplins also came in for considerable attention, and pongee, organdies and similar goods were also inquired for. Sateens saw more activity this week and business was put through on a higher scale of prices than has been possible heretofore, while the usual demand for fancies and novelty goods of the New Bedford character was greater than has been seen for some time. Prices advanced beyond the limits of the previous week and for the first time show a chance for a manufacturing profit in some lines.

Yarns have begun to move, both in the knitting and to the weaving trade, but the yarns are still absolutely stagnant, while mercerized yarns have also been very slow as yet.

OIL PRODUCTION
IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow Wireless Tells of Work Accomplished and Amount of Fluid Delivered Under Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Moscow wireless states that the work of the Azerbaijan water transport workers this year in delivering oil may be described as truly heroic. The entire fleet is now under repairs. If only the first two sets of ships and one set of barges are repaired, it will be possible to deliver 300,000,000 poods of oil next year, of which 260,000,000 poods will be from Baku, and 40,000,000 poods from Grozny.

The Azerbaijan Soviet has nationalized 186 private oil undertakings. In order to increase the production of oil, it is proposed to bring the number of oil wells to 90. In addition, 60 new oil wells will be bored, and work will be resumed on the oil wells which had been abandoned by their former owners.

The Azerbaijan Government is replacing hand by mechanical boring while steam and oil engines are being replaced by electric motors. Now 70 per cent of the oil is produced by electricity, and there are now 214,000,000 poods of oil in stock in Azerbaijan.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Steel makers along the northeast coast of England have adopted a policy of drastic price-cutting, reductions ranging from £2 per ton for rails and ship plates to £4 for billets.

In order to consolidate the staff of the organization, the executive officers of the Crucible Steel Company in Pittsburgh will be removed to New York in April or May.

T. C. Atkinson and Gray Silver, representatives of farm organizations, have asked the United States House Banking Committee to authorize \$800,000,000 credit extension to European countries with which they can purchase surplus agricultural products. They suggested that the money be held by the alien property custodian as a basis for this credit.

The arrival of 200,000 duck eggs in New York from China and Japan caused a price drop of 10 cents on the dozen in all grades in the eastern market except cold storage eggs. Eggs from western states sold in New York at from 71 to 73 cents a dozen wholesale.

A wage reduction of 15 per cent has been announced at the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Company and will be extended to other plants of the company.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, has petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut for authority to increase its stock from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Application has been made to the Ohio Public Utilities Commission by the Community Traction Company of Toledo to issue \$10,000,000 of common stock, \$2,000,000 preferred, and \$8,000,000 of first mortgage 25-year 6 per cent bonds to carry out the plan for the purchase of the Toledo Railway & Light Company property, and establish a service-at-cost system.

The City Investing Company has declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, 6 per cent of which will be paid today to holders of record, while 4 per cent will be paid on February 4 to holders of record January 31.

UNSTEADY TREND
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Owing to a disappointing accumulation of orders over the week-end, the undertone of the stock exchange markets were generally lacking in steadiness yesterday. The oil group dropped. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 11-16, Mexican Eagle 5.

Home rails and industrials were dull and unsettled, because of poor trade reports. Labor's unemployment demands were not liked.

Fresh buoyancy was noted in Grand Trunks, and South American rails displayed greater stability. Dollar descriptions were heavy. Foreign loans were firm, particularly French issues, which moved upward in sympathy with the franc. Kafirs were flabby. Hudson's Bay 6 5-16.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Signs of continued export demand led to higher wheat prices yesterday. From opening figures of unchanged to 1½ cents higher, March closed at 1.71 and May at 1.61½. Corn advanced slightly, May closing at 69½ and July at 70½. Provisions were firmer. Hogs sold at an advance of 10 points, an average price of \$9.65 being paid for light hutchers. January pork 23.50; May pork 23.60; January lard 13.15; May lard 13.80; May rib 12.65.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned prior to January 16 amounted to 12,016,465 bales, exclusive of lint, and including 204,624 round bales, 74,881 bales of American-Egyptian, and 1664 bales of Sea Island. Ginnings prior to January 16 last year amounted to 10,307,120 bales, including 11,873 round bales, 34,023 bales of American-Egyptian and 6712 bales of Sea Island.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Monday Saturday Parity

Sterling \$1.78 1/2 \$1.78 1/2 \$1.85 1/2

France (French) 0.75 1/2 0.75 1/2 0.85 1/2

France (Belgian) 0.75 1/2 0.75 1/2 0.85 1/2

France (Swiss) 1.57 1/2 1.57 1/2 1.65 1/2

Libra 0.70 1/2 0.70 1/2 0.75 1/2

Gold 2.34 1/2 2.34 1/2 2.40 1/2

German mark 0.71 1/2 0.71 1/2 0.75 1/2

Canadian dollar 38 1/2 38 1/2 40 1/2

Argentine peso 3.15 1/2 3.15 1/2 3.25 1/2

WORLD CONDITION
AFFECTS DAIRYING

Canadian Farmers Are Told General Requirements of International Markets Are Greatest Stable and Controlling Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—That dairying, one of the most important industries of the Province of Ontario, is like all other business affairs, bound up to some extent in the international situation, was one of the facts presented at the Western Ontario Dairyman's convention held by Commissioner J. A. Ruddle of the Dominion Government.

Local conditions may affect dairying temporarily, he pointed out, but with improved storage and transportation facilities and the extension of commercial organization the upward or downward trend of stocks in one country is sooner or later flattened out to the general requirement of the world's market. This rule applies rather strictly to butter and cheese. The dairy industry is an extensive and complicated agency, which formerly kept Canadian dairy products flowing smoothly and profitably to the markets of the world, and there is now a loss on Canadian produce, while there is none on shipments from Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Ruddle was undecided as to the effect of decontrol by the British ministry in March, April 15, May 16, and June 15 maturities, and on a 5 per cent basis for maturities between August 16 and December 15.

Subscriptions in this district for the most recent issues of certificates were more than \$300,000,000, and only \$125,000,000 were outstanding, indicating a large unsatisfied demand.

The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks in the United States compare (last 000 omitted):

RESOURCES Jan. 21 Jan. 14

Gold and gold certificates \$220,229 \$247,365

Gold settlement fund—

U. S. B. 421,235 398,173

Gold with foreign agencies 3,300 3,300

Totals held by banks 444,864 444,833

Gold with fed res agt 1,286,304 1,285,568

Gold redemption fund 164,501 176,058

Bank reserves 2,095,769 2,085,454

Legal tender notes, silver 205,482 205,084

Total reserves 2,301,251 2,288,538

Bills discounted 1,056,117 1,024,607

All other 1,426,912 1,424,932

Bills bought in open market 167,950 203,412

U. S. Bank notes 2,850,979 2,852,252

U. S. Govt bonds 25,839 25,838

U. S. Vict notes 19 19

U. S. Certs of indebted 264,681 288,685

Total earning assets 2,941,528 2,968,514

Bank premises 18,215 17,985

Uncol items & oth deducts from gross deposits 667,141 706,765

5% redemp fund against 12,680 12,799

U. S. Bank notes 6,184 6,112

All other resources 5,946,999 6,000,713

Total resources 5,946,999 6,000,713

LIABILITIES

Capital paid-in 89,982 89,813

Surplus 202,028 202,028

Government deposits 22,603 8,970

Due to members—re-

serve account 1,765,252 1,756,325

Deferred assets 472,616 509,432

Other deposits, including

foreign govt credits 25,204 27,464

Total gross deposits 2,295,638 2,302,211

F R notes in actual circ 3,115,310 3,159,919

F R bk notes in circ 207,365 213,177

All other liabilities 26,678 28,383

Total liabilities 5,496,999 6,000,713

Ratio of tot res to net

dep & f r note liabilities 48.3% 48.1%

Ratio of gold res to f r

notes in circ after set-

ting aside 55.6 51.8

net deposit liabilities 55.6 51.8

COTTON REDUCTION

PLANS PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Every

cotton factor and broker and every

banker has agreed, pending a meet-

ing of the Louisiana Bankers Associa-

tion, to restrict credits and financial

advances to those farmers, cotton gin-

ners, merchants and others interested

in the cotton industry who have pledged

themselves to limit the acreage of this

crop next year to one-third of the land

so planted in 1920. At a meeting in

the New Orleans Cotton Exchange,

these factors, brokers and bankers—

the latter all interested in the great

staple crop of this section—by resolu-

tions endorsed and approved the cot-

ton reduction program outlined by the

Memphis convention. The Louisiana

State Bankers Association is rang-

ing a meeting here this month at

which plans for the financing of the

cotton-reduction plan of the Memphis

convention will be formulated.

BUILDING PERMITS IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Figures issued

by the city architect's department

show that the value of building per-

mits granted during 1920 was over

\$6,000,000 in excess of the figure for

1919. During 1920 permits were

issued for buildings to the value of

\$25,785,000. This covered 7400 per-

mits.

WAGE REDUCTION VOTED

PEORIA, Illinois—one thousand em-

ployees of the Holt Manufacturing

Company have voted to accept a wage

reduction of 15 per cent, effective Feb-

ruary 15, and agreed to make an effort

to increase production 25 per cent.

AUTOMOBILE OUTLOOK BETTER

TOLEDO, Ohio—Automobile and

parts manufacturers express con-

fidence in the revival of automobile

business beginning February 1. They

believe the Chicago automobile show,

January 29 to February 4, will be the

principal factor.

CRUDE OIL PRICES REDUCED

INDEPENDENCE, Kansas—The

Prairie Oil & Gas Company has re-

duced the price for mid-continent and

Texas crude oil 50 cents a barrel, to

\$3 a barrel.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK COMPARISON

Another Gain Recorded by United States Financial System Reflects Improvement in Business

NEW YORK, New York—Financial conditions continue to improve, slowly but surely, as does business so far as it is reflected by the index of the United States federal reserve system, which shows another advance this week. The latent ratio of total reserves to liabilities is 48.5 per cent, compared with 48.1 per cent last week and 44.8 per cent a year ago.

In a letter to many banks in this district, the New York Federal Reserve Bank suggests that banks take advantage of the present excellent demand for Treasury certificates and sell them to private investors.

The reserve bank suggests that Treasury certificates held by banks have been steadily reduced, and at this time are a total outstanding of about \$2,350,000,000 only \$131,000,000, or less than 6 per cent, are held by reserve banks as collateral for loans to members.

This indicated that banks which have been borrowers at reserve banks have found it more profitable to sell their certificates and pay off their loans at reserve banks.

The reserve bank suggests that banks can sell certificates at this time on a 5½ per cent basis for March 15, April 15, May 16, and June 15 maturities, and on a 5 per cent basis for maturities between August 16 and December 15.

Subscriptions in this district for the most recent issues of certificates were more than \$300,000,000, and only \$125,000,000 were outstanding, indicating a large unsatisfied demand.

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Ratio of tot res to net

dep & f r note liabilities 48.3% 48.1%

Ratio of gold res to f r

notes in circ after set-

ting aside 55.6 51.8

net deposit liabilities 55.6 51.8

GAIN IN REVENUE
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Comparative Figures for Last Quarter in 1920 Show Increase of £32,251,325 Over That of Same Period in 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter from October 1 to December 31, 1920, shows a net increase in the amount of £32,251,325 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1919. For the past three months the receipt totaled £269,504,230, as compared with £237,252,903 in the last quarter of 1919.

NEW YORK CITY'S
TRACTION PROBLEM

Governor Miller Favors Municipal Ownership of Railways, and Operation Under Control of a Special Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The time has come to protect utilities in general and the transit systems of New York in particular, from "the sinister designs of selfish financiers and politicians," Gov. Nathan L. Miller declared in a special message to the New York State Legislature yesterday, in which he urged prompt consideration of needed changes in the law for the regulation of public utilities.

Governor Miller's analysis of the relationship between municipal management, or mismanagement, of transit system and the welfare of the state as a whole was confined to New York State conditions, but he is considered to have struck the keynote of the public utilities situation in many other parts of the United States. This may be defined as a situation arising from conflicting interpretation of the functions of transportation. According to Governor Miller, "transportation is a public function intimately affecting the general welfare, and the regulation of it is within the police power of the state."

The intricate nature of the problem and the general interests affected by it are indicated by the fact that there are upward of \$850,000,000 of New York City traction bonds held by the public, he said, including the \$250,000,000 of city bonds.

Municipal Ownership

Dealing with the New York City traction situation, which has become "distressing acute," due to unwise division of authority and responsibility among state and municipal, public and private officials and interests, and to a "background of crooked financing," Governor Miller said that the inevitable conclusion, granting that a completely unified system of the city's transportation is demanded for the public's good, was that "ultimately such a system must be municipally owned."

"That was settled when the city decided upon municipally owned subways," he added. "A unified system of operation will be difficult with both public and private ownership of means and structures."

The ultimate result could not be accomplished in a day, but the time was ripe to lay the foundations. To lay them properly, the services of men of proved ability, breadth of view, vision and public spirit, in whom must be vested all the authority that could constitutionally be given them, must be commanded, "utterly regardless of party lines."

The Governor described the results of the "drifting tendency" of the New York City traction situation. "A hopeless tangle" resulted from the triple control of transit by the Public Service Commission, the Transit Construction Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The same tangle of authority held over surface lines, although it was obviously intended to confer upon the Public Service Commission complete regulatory power over them.

Every Hour a Rush Hour

There was greater need than ever of new construction and extension. The service was in such poor condition that every hour was a rush hour. New construction and extension would cost \$850,000,000, with \$200,000,000 for equipment. Under present conditions private capital would not be risked for this and the city's borrowing capacity was limited by the \$200,000,000 of subway bonds now maintained out of the tax levy, with another \$50,000,000 required to complete projected work, for which the city is obligated. The revenues of all operating companies for the year ending June 30, 1920, fell short of paying operating expenses, interest, rents and other fixed charges by \$10,735,399, as against a deficit the previous year of \$8,556,408.

Many roads were in receiverships and others near them. Systems had been disintegrated. Four fares were sometimes required instead of one; many lines had been abandoned and service on others suspended, maintenance deferred, cars unpainted and service had deteriorated, all to the inconvenience, discomfort and expense of the public and great loss to the city.

Crooked Financing

"The present problem has a background of crooked financing, which now subjects it to popular distrust and prejudice easily aroused by the wiles of the demagogue," said the Governor. "The time has come to protect it from the sinister designs of selfish financiers and politicians. It will not be difficult to eliminate the baleful influence of the former. The market value of outstanding securities is undoubtedly much below the intrinsic value of the properties represented. The water has already been squeezed out of the securities and the companies are not earning fixed charges. The time is therefore propitious to deal with the subject in the public interest and with exact justice to all." Consideration must start from the premise that the public shall not be called upon to pay earnings upon or to amortize watered securities. The ultimate solution of the problem must be maximum service with minimum cost, for the benefit of the users of the facilities. If most efficient service was to be rendered at lowest cost, competition must be eliminated and the particular service best suited to each locality must be adopted.

City Near Debt Limit

The subway contracts needed revision. Experience had shown that the provisions for preferential payments

were unfair to the city. The city was so near the debt limit that it could not undertake needed public improvements, even the erection of necessary school buildings; yet if the subway bonds were maintained out of operation, as they should be, the city's borrowing power would at once be increased \$200,000,000. The people who ride in subways did not realize that in addition to their fares, they were paying to maintain \$200,000,000 of subway bonds, whether they were taxpayers or rent payers. And the term of the leases was too long.

"The authority and responsibility to deal with this problem must be completely centered in some single agency," said the Governor. "A public service commission with all the power under the Rapid Transit Act, and all the power necessary to deal with the problem, reserving to the city the power to give the constitutional consent to routes, and to pledge the credit of the city, appears to be the manifest solution."

State Commission Recommended

"The vital thing to do at the moment is to create the agency to deal with the problem with ample and undivided authority and responsibility. The problem is not a local problem. It is a state problem, state-wide in importance and can only be solved by the exercise of the police power which resides in the Legislature. It matters not whether the city owns the subways in its governmental or proprietary capacity."

"I believe in the greatest exercise of home rule compatible with good government, but the public interest must always be kept paramount, and when state power can be effectively exercised only by the state, it ought not to be delegated to municipalities. I recommend that all public utilities be placed under the jurisdiction of one state commission, except that a commission of three be created for the first district with complete jurisdiction over the single subject of transit in that district; that jurisdiction of all public utilities in the State be conferred on the present commission for the second district; that the Public Service Commission Law be amended so as to make the rules uniform as to all public utilities, including the power to suspend rates pending a hearing and determination."

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In a week without opera or orchestra the "recitalists" had their unchallenged innings. Olga Samaroff concluded her cycle of the Beethoven sonatas, delivering the explanatory comment also, since Mr. Sikowski was detained out of town. These eight performances seem to have been the most successful series ever presented by a single artist here, and as the pianist is a Philadelphia native, it is gratifying to note an instance in which the artist's own community has recognized in true perspective an achieved distinction.

Of more than passing moment was the recent Philadelphia concert in honor of Dr. William Wallace Gilchrist, who left an enduring impress for musical worth. The Manuscript Music Society gave the concert, at the invitation of the Philadelphia Music Club. Both organizations have had a very important part in giving personal encouragement and a hearing to worthy Philadelphia aspirants as well as to composers who have made a name. Stanley Addicks led a chorus of women's voices. Henry Gurney sang and offered personal reminiscences. Mrs. Duncan Campbell sang child songs. A piano quintet, with Frederick Hahn as first violin, played two movements of a string quartet. The entire program was made up of Dr. Gilchrist's compositions, and it proclaimed the loftiness of his purpose, the soundness of his aims. The Mendelssohn Club, N. Lind-say Norden leading, gave a good concert of mixed choruses, and Norman Joffis sang alone with intelligence and ease.

Margarete Matzenauer appeared at the fourth of the Philadelphia Monday Morning Musicales. She is an artist whose personality is dominant and a sound is heard: the whole of her being is engaged in what she sings, and not the pharynx and the thorax simply. Debussy's "Mandoline" was especially liked by the listeners, and Saint-Saëns' "Mon Coeur s'Ouvre," an encore, was sung with convincing intensity. Frank la Forge was the accompanist and a soloist as well, admirable in both capacities.

PORTLAND, MAINE,

AS BIG GRAIN PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Railroad, steamship and municipal officials in conference here expressed the conviction that this port will become a year-around port through which exports of grain can best be shipped. Trans-Atlantic line officials reported a sentiment among shippers of the west in favor of routing traffic through Portland, and representatives of both the railroads and the steamship lines evinced a readiness to cooperate in facilitating the shipping. At present two large grain elevators are filled and there are more than 1000 loaded cars in the yards and on sidings between here and Montreal, Canada. It is expected that the outgo of grain during the first part of 1921, at least, will exceed all previous records in volume. There are several ships loading here and others on their way to this port.

WOOLEN MILLS CUT WAGES

PASSAIC, New Jersey—General wage reductions affecting 9000 workers in six factories here, were announced today by the Industrial Council of Woollen Manufacturers. The mills involved, recently cut the number of their employees in half.

MEDICAL BOARD
CHANGE PROPOSED

Bill in Massachusetts Legislature Would Make It Possible for Registration Group to Be All of the Allopathic School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Among a number of medical measures filed in the Massachusetts Legislature is one relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Registration in Medicine which opponents of the measure declare contains a cleverly concealed "joker," and that its passage would make it possible for the allopathic school to control and dominate the activities of the board.

It is admitted by proponents of the measure that it is designed to remove the restriction on board membership which now provides that a majority shall not be from any one school of medicine. It is held by them that this restriction is at present of no particular value because of disappearance of the lines of demarcation between the allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic schools of medicine.

It is denied by supporters of the bill that it contains a "joker," or that the motives are other than a desire to strengthen and improve the board by making it possible for the Governor of the State to appoint to its membership the best available men, regardless of their school of medicine. The measure in question is House Bill No. 465, and at a hearing which will be given to it later it is expected that it will be challenged by some of those who find objection to even a possibility of turning over the state Board of Registration in Medicine to the allopathic school.

Under the proposed amendment the law would require that "there shall be a board of registration in medicine... consisting of seven persons, residents of the Commonwealth, who shall be graduates of a legally chartered medical college or university having the power to confer degrees in medicine, and who shall have been for 10 years actively engaged in the practice of their profession. No member of said board shall belong to the faculty of any medical college or university. One member thereof shall annually in June be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for seven years from July 1 following."

Another measure relating to the Board of Registration in Medicine is House Bill No. 636, which would further amend the present law by adding at the end of the foregoing paragraph the following words: "and no person shall serve as a member thereof for more than seven consecutive years." In addition to this proposed legislation a bill has been filed to give the board authority to "employ such assistants and secure such accommodations as may be required in examinations" and an annual appropriation of \$1000 to defray the expenses of examinations.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

IS RAISED BY BONUS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increase of the stipend, granted last Rhodes scholars from \$300 to \$350 a year was announced yesterday by Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships.

The statement says the trustees regard the additional \$50 as a bonus and not as a permanent addition to the scholarship because they cannot be certain either of the value of money in future years or of their own capacity to continue the payment indefinitely. At the same time, they wish it clearly understood that the bonus will not be withdrawn without adequate notice and certainly not in any case where a candidate has been elected in expectation of receiving it. It is proposed to pay the bonus in two half-yearly installments of \$25, beginning in midsummer, 1921.

It is pointed out that there is no suggestion that even this stipend of \$350 is sufficient to meet the existing increase in living prices, and candidates are warned in the statement that they may well need some small addition to it from their own resources.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS

TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the plan originated at the National Citizens Conference on Education, for the purpose of awakening interest in public educational problems, held last spring in Washington, one of a series of citizens regional educational conferences for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be held in this city on Friday and Saturday.

The Women's City Club, the City Club of New York, the League of Women Voters, the League of Professional Women, the New York and national child labor committees, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Municipal League, the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation, the Merchants Association, the Rotary Club, the Council of Jewish Women, and other organizations, are cooperating in the conference.

RETAILERS DEFEND

PRESENT PRICE BASIS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Retail prices generally are not coming down but are already down, according to members of the Retailers Commercial Union which yesterday opened a week's convention here. As evidence they pointed to price lists showing manufacturers' prices of the present compared with those of a year ago.

They declared, furthermore, that price advances were not in sight.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

EASTERN

NEW YORK

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT and
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Announce the consolidation
on January 1, 1921, of

Haddon Hall and Chalfonte

under the ownership and management of

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT CO.

and the completion of the addition to Haddon Hall containing an entrance direct from the Boardwalk, large porches overlooking the ocean, comfortable sun pavilions, the gallery and the garden room, and Vernon Hall seating 700. The former owners will all be active in the management of the new Company.

Leeds & Lippincott Co. assures the former guests that the homelike atmosphere which has been characteristic in the past of Haddon Hall and Chalfonte will be maintained in the future. The Company solicits the continued patronage of those accustomed to visit these long established and favorably known houses and invites the correspondence and consideration of others who are planning to visit the unique and superior all-the-year resort of the world

ATLANTIC CITY

CANADA READY TO
SHARE PROBLEMS

F. W. Beatty, President of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, Sees
in Close Relationship With
America a Reassuring Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mutual good growing out of the long friendship between the United States and Canada is a favorite theme of F. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who spoke of it in this way:

"If the Americans can learn something from Canadians, and we are prone to think they can, we Canadians can learn, and are glad to learn, much from the Americans, whose achievements in agriculture, in industry and finance as well as the arts and sciences, have placed them in the front rank of the world's progress. We are glad to profit in many ways by their experience, as they have had to solve the same kind of problems as we have to solve. This interchange of ideas and talent and service between Canada and the United States obtains also in other phases of our mutual life, greatly to the benefit of the two countries."

"In these days, when so much stress is laid upon racial individuality and what is called self-determination, it is, perhaps, well to remember that nations, however large and however small, have points in common, as well as points of difference. It is because we belong to the same family that we sometimes exercise the brotherly prerogative of criticizing each other, and it is because we belong to the same family that Canadians in this great metropolis of New York can serve as very effective though unofficial interpreters and intermediaries between the peoples of our mother country and the country which, at the time of the Boston Tea Party, came of age and set up house for itself. Just because we Canadians stayed within the old home, we understand the old folks' feelings perhaps better than the elder brother who broke away, and also because we are young ourselves we can understand the feelings and temperament and ambitions of other young folks much as our elder brother, better than the old folks at home."

"I have no fear for Canada. There is no ground for pessimism in the circumstances that unusual problems have to be met. There is every reason for effort and every ground for sane optimism. Of course, there will be readjustments. There was a violent dislocation of everything to meet the emergency of the war. To readjust that dislocation and get back to normal as smoothly as possible is our immediate problem. This difficulty gives no excuse for pessimism, but rather to a more sober, serious effort to solve it properly and every phase of it as it develops."

NEBRASKA'S VOTE DELIVERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nebraska's electoral vote was delivered to Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall yesterday by Mrs. H. H. Wheeler and Mrs. Draper Smith. They started for Washington by aeroplane, but, on account of the weather conditions, abandoned the plane before reaching Chicago and finished their journey by train.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD RECEIVED

NEW YORK, New York—Gold worth \$7,650,000 arrived yesterday from England aboard the steamer Carmania. Of this amount \$4,300,000 consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was purchased in the London open market.

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Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof. Elegant. Modern European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

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FIRE PROOF

Burlington Hotel

American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
280 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WESTERN

The CLIFT HOTEL

"Where Service Precedes
Convenience to all points
American and European
Frederick C. Clift, Pres't
and Managing Director
Geary at Taylor Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

with its superb location
overlooking Harbor and
Puget Sound, should
appeal to discriminating
Monitor readers.

All rooms equipped
with private bath.
European Plan.
\$2.50 up.
Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located
in midst of theater, cafe and retail store
district. Homelike comfort rather than
unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor
Bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates Moderate
Breakfast \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Dinner \$1.50 (Sundays \$1.00).
Further particulars at any office of
THE COOK & SON, our special repre-
sentatives.

In California

Hotel Whitcomb

at Civic Center
SAN FRANCISCO
Write for folder and rates. J. H. yaa
HORNE, Mgr.

EUROPEAN

Pension "Comi" Zurich

(Switzerland)
Family Pension in quiet and sunny
situation, every comfort, moderate
prices.
Prop. A. KINDLER.

MAIDENHEAD, ENG. Phone 188

St. Ives

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL
Terms from 4 guineas a week.
Apply: Managers.

Prince George Hotel
3th Ave & 29th St.
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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton,
Manager.

200 Rooms, each with Bath
Room and Bath
\$2.50 and \$3.00 up
Two Persons
\$3.50 and up
Patio, Bedroom and
Bath, \$5.00 and up
Room with toilet and
running water, \$2.00

Hotel Martha Washington

The Famous
Hotel for
Women
29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 200 spacious rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up, serve an excellent table d'hôte luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 35 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

CAFES

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA

Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.

Our location is Washington St. Entrance, 29th Street St. Boston.
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dummer St. Cambridge.
—Near Harvard Yard

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.
Located on Commonwealth Av.
joining the famous
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted
for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue
A Distinctive Boston House

The booklet of this exceptionally
homelike, attractive house has a guide
to Boston and its historic vicinity.
Write to me of any way in which I
may be of use.

G. B. CORTELLI, Manager.

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Worcester, Mass.
A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

Exclusively for Women!

HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Private bath and long distance phone
in every room.

CENTRAL

HOTEL KUPPER

11 and 13th Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS
Recently installed, making the hotel entirely
fireproof.

European Plan
Excellent Cafe in Connection
Particularly desirable for Ladies—Being on
Fetters Lane—the Center of the
Shopping District

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NEW YORK
A World Center
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JOHN M.E. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and legions of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure, maintained by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore Geo. W. Swenson
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont James Woods
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel James Woods
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia Edw. M. Tierney
Broadway at 73rd St.
Is the Riverside residential section

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NEW YORK

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Fronting Central Park at W. Seventy
Second St. — the Motor Entrance.

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Delightful Vista yet
surprisingly convenient
to the heart of the Great
Metropolis.

Accommodations and
service all in complete
conformance with the high character
indicated by the name and
setting, and completely satisfying
the expectations of its clientele.

Copeland Townsend

Hotel Bristol

125-135 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of
New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
New York City

One Block From Central Park.
Desirable Apartments at
Reasonable Rates

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike hotel with the essential
requirements of a well regulated
establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS

DE LAND, FLORIDA
One of the distinguished winter
golf resorts. 18-hole course over
high rolling pine country, with
green setting green in the
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OAK HALL

Tryon, North Carolina
COMFORTABLE MODERN HOTEL
IN FAMOUS THERMAL BELT

GOLF Horseback Riding and
All Outdoor Sports.
EUGENE BRYANT, Prop.
Open all year

ADVERTISING FUND TO BOOM BUILDING

Directors of Lumber Manufacturers Association Vote to Raise \$300,000—Only Partial Revival Is Expected This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois — Raising of a \$300,000 fund to be used in an advertising campaign to bring about a resumption of building was decided upon by the board of directors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association after the conference of manufacturers and dealers in building commodities called by the association on Friday and Saturday had failed to bring about an agreement to reduce prices. Manufacturers and dealers in paint were the only ones who agreed to a reduction and they will soon announce a cut of 25 per cent. The conference ended with the passing of resolutions urging that prices be reduced wherever possible and asking congressional revision of laws which, it is charged, hamper American business.

The object of the advertising campaign proposed by the lumber association will be to tell the people of the country that lumber is selling below cost and create a sentiment which will cause other manufacturers and building trades to cut prices and wages and thus restore building activity.

Boom Expected a Year From Now

Opinions that the spring of 1921 will see a partial revival of building activity throughout the country and that 1922 will bring the building boom to which the country is looking forward, were expressed by speakers before the conference.

Among the men gathered for the conference—manufacturers and dealers in lumber, concrete, sand, gravel, stone, glass, paint, roofing, brick and other commodities—there seemed to be a considerable difference of opinion as to what were the best means for accomplishing their end. Architects, contractors and builders joined in the discussion, but labor representatives were absent, although they had been invited to attend.

All agreed that something must be done to stimulate building, but none of the makers of other commodities cared to be the first to offer to cut his price to the level which it is stated lumber has reached. This division of opinion was expressed by Herman Metz, of Chicago, president of the S. Kimball Brick Company, who said: "Building construction is at the head of the parade of industry which is now marking time. The question is, Shall the construction industry start the movement by taking losses and running risks? There is a division among the several elements. Personally, I think the responsibility and risk should be spread all over the industries of the nation, for every industry will start as soon as building starts, and will not start until then."

Public Suspicious of Prices

J. H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, presided at the meeting and called attention to the fact that the public has grown to be suspicious of present price standards. He said: "The public believes thoroughly that you are holding the prices of building material too high. You must either reduce prices or prove to the public that present prices are right and justified and thus regain public confidence. Lumber has been cut below the price of production. This condition cannot continue or business will stop. The price of production must come down if the lumber business is to survive."

"It is time the public is being told the truth about the building industry," he added. "If building materials are selling at an unwarrantable price, the public should know the facts."

The warning that a revival in the building industry would not come until 1922 was first sounded by H. G. Baldwin of the Babson Statistical Bureau, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. Competition was urged by some of the speakers as the best stimulus for business in the building industry.

George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of directors of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, assured the assemblage of the cooperation of the bankers.

Letters From President-Elect

A letter from Warren G. Harding, President-elect, was read before the meeting, in which he complimented the representatives of the building industry for attempting to solve business problems without appealing to the government. The letter follows in part:

"I was much interested in the plan to bring the industries that produce building materials into an arrangement by which there can be an early readjustment of the price basis throughout these industries, with a view to enabling early resumption of building operations in the country. It is particularly gratifying to find the representatives of so important a line of industries undertaking, on their own initiative and without appeal for government help, to deal with such a problem. An effort of this kind, while immediately involving only one set of related industries, would of course have a reflex influence upon every other line of business."

LIQUOR SELLER IMPRISONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Judge K. M. Landis, in the case of William Schultz, a La Crosse saloonkeeper, convicted of five violations of the liquor law, announced that "for the

ORIGIN OF PILGRIM MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Twenty-nine per cent of the wage earners of Massachusetts are unemployed, according to an announcement of the state Department of Labor and Industries, which points to this figure as the highest percentage since 1908. The most unemployment is reported among textile workers and shoe workers, in both of which trades the percentage of employment is about one-half. A marked decline in the building operations throughout the State is noted. The labor situation is further complicated by a virtual standstill in the garment trade, with about 8000 workers idle owing to deadlock with the employers association over the working agreement made in 1916. Practical cessation of work by building trades workers is reported, following announcement of a 10 per cent reduction by the employers. About 30,000 building trades men are technically on strike, although only about 10,000 have been working for several months.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LINCOLN HIGHWAY

DETROIT, Michigan — In checking the accomplishments at the end of 1920, officials of the Lincoln Highway Association express themselves as greatly pleased with the progress made in the improvement of the transcontinental route. Each state traversed by the Lincoln Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific has done all that it was physically able to accomplish during the year. Nowhere did lack of money hamper the work.

As a result, 545 miles of actual improvement have been added to the thoroughfare. That is 16 per cent of the total length of the road. The money spent in bringing about this construction on the Lincoln Highway in 1920 fell but little short of the total expended in 1919, which represented the high point in cash investment on the Lincoln Way in any one year.

Much of the work contemplated for 1920 has been carried over into 1921, and accordingly the Lincoln Highway Association is anticipating a new year of splendid results.

Views Divided ON SALES TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Although it was said that a majority of those attending the third national industrial tax conference on Friday and Saturday in Hotel Astor were in favor of a sales tax for raising whatever additional revenue the government may need, proponents of this sort of tax were unable to get through a resolution putting the conference on record in advocacy of it.

The conference adjourned without adopting a program, the tax committee being directed to refer its final report to all associations represented in the conference, each association to take whatever action seems fitting. Discussion of the sales tax brought out evidence that the prevailing view of the conference is that a sales tax should take the form of a low tax on all commodities save and not a high tax on selected commodities.

HOG ISLAND'S LAST SHIP IS COMPLETED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Hog Island, once the world's greatest shipyard, on Saturday sent its last vessel, the army transport Ainslie, on a trial run off the Delaware capes, and with its delivery to the Emergency Fleet Corporation next Thursday shipbuilding at the plant will cease. Early next month the American International Shipbuilding Corporation will turn the yard over to the United States Shipping Board. The Ainslie is 448 feet long with a displacement of 13,400 tons. Her contract speed is 15 knots an hour.

Created as a war emergency, Hog Island at the peak of its operations employed more than 36,000 men and women. The first keel was laid at the yard on February 12, 1918, and since then 122 vessels of a total of 956,750 deadweight tons have been turned out.

STATE SURTAX PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Big business will strongly oppose Gov. J. J. Blaine's \$6,000,000 graduated surtax on incomes above \$5000, introduced in the Legislature by Senator H. J. Severson. The measure, which was recommended by the Governor in his inaugural message, provides that no personal office may be used against this tax. Stock dividends and bank stock will be taxed. Fifty per cent of the tax will go to the common schools, 25 per cent to the University of Wisconsin, 10 per cent to normal schools, and 15 per cent to state highways.

LEAGUE'S WORK EFFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Although he does not find the League of Nations ideal, George G. Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, in a lecture at the Twentieth Century Club, said that thus far its method and work "seem to have been rational, economic and effective." Professor Wilson traced the history of the Council and the Assembly up to the present time.

ORIGIN OF PILGRIM MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
The origin of religious movements is not always easy to trace. The issues often become so numerous and involved that the cause or origin becomes obscured. In the case of the Pilgrim Fathers, thanks to the discovery of important documents within the last 70 years, every link in the chain is complete and the whole story can be built up on documentary evidence that will stand the test of all time. We know that the Pilgrim Fathers were the outcome of larger movements, both having their origin

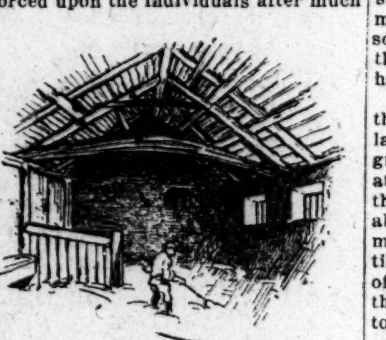


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scrooby Church

in England. The second movement, his return to England he was appointed postmaster of Scrooby, a post of importance, involving duties far beyond those of a modern postmaster. He took an active interest in religious matters and from himself a desire to worship at the parish church, he and others, in 1604, began to meet for worship in a separatist congregation at Gainsborough. Two years later, for the sake of convenience, part of this congregation commenced to meet at Brewster's manor house at Scrooby and John Robinson became the pastor of this little community.

It was John Robinson, the leader and guide of the Pilgrim Fathers, who was the first to teach that conception of religion which inculcates a toleration of many creeds and ecclesiastical systems, whilst not bartering a modicum of truth. For his views he was forced to relinquish—reluctantly, as he afterward more than once admitted—his orders in the Established Church. His name and memory of John Robinson can never fade. Governor Bradford and Governor Winslow, two members of the Mayflower party, have each paid a striking tribute to his memory, the latter saying: "His study was peace and union, so far as might agree with faith and a good conscience, and as for schism and division, there was nothing in the world more hateful to him."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Stable at Scrooby Manor Farm

Internal conflict; the discovery of a path leading to the light after seemingly interminable wanderings in darkness; the consciousness of security won after many straw clutches; the abandonment of a position that must not lightly be forsaken. Yet within 50 years that small area in England lying entirely in the broad valley of the lower Trent, about 30 to 40 miles from its junction with the Ouse, when they together form the Humber, of which Scrooby in the county of Nottinghamshire may be regarded as the center, was transformed from a stronghold of Roman Catholicism into the birthplace of the Separatist movement and, incidentally, that also of the Pilgrim Fathers. The two other homes of the movement were Austerfield and Gainsborough.

It is frequently asserted that for some 200 hundred years the precise home of the Pilgrim Fathers in England remained unknown, until the discovery of that priceless manuscript account of the Pilgrim Plantation by Governor Bradford in Fulham Palace in 1855, notwithstanding the fact that in the already published "History of the Plymouth Plantation" by the same author, he said: "They were of sundry towns and villages, some in Nottinghamshire, some of Lincolnshire, and some of Yorkshire, where their border nearest together." Cotton Mather also wrote: "Among these Devout People was our William Bradford, who was born Anno 1583, in an obscure village called Austerfield."

This is evidently a slip for Austerfield, the spot identified by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in 1849, who speaks of himself as "sprung from persons who maintained many of the principles and who these people were distinguished and who were, indeed, the chief supporters of them in the hundred of Broxtowe which adjoins to Bassett-Lawe." Baptismal registers, legal documents, old lists, etc., have since been studied with the result of absolutely sustaining the identification. No information as to the movement in Austerfield is to be gleaned from William Bradford, whose life in that town was made no blinder that he seems to have refused even to record the names

of this and other places which he could only think of with reprobation.

William Brewster, whose name figures alongside with Robinson in the history of the movement, was born in the manor house of Scrooby. On leaving Cambridge he entered the diplomatic service and became secretary to the States-General of the Netherlands, where he (Brewster) doubtless acquired information and experience that afterward stood him in good stead. Davidson, it is said, found Brewster "so discreet and faithful as he trusted him above all that were about him, and only employed him in all matters of greatest trust and secrecy. He esteemed him rather as a son than a servant, and for his wisdom and godliness would converse with him more like a friend and familiar than a master." On

which the Pilgrims used in New Plymouth, and whose translations and annotations of the Hebrew Scriptures the revisers of the Old Testament 40 years ago were glad to consult, is said to have lived in Amsterdam on ninepence a week and some boiled roots, and to have carried a porter's knot for a bookeller, who, however, found out that he was a Hebrew scholar, and gave him more congenial and profitable work.

The following petition appears in the court registers of Leyden under date of February 12, 1609:

"To the Honorable the Burgomasters and court of the City of Leyden. With due submission and respect Jan Robarts, minister of the Divine Word, and some of the members of the Christian Reformed Religion, born in the kingdom of Great Britain, to the number of 100 persons, or thereabouts, men and women, represent that they are desirous of coming to live in this city by the first day of May next; and to have freedom thereof in carrying on their trades, without their being a burden in the least to anyone. They, therefore, address themselves to your honours; humbly praying that your honours will be pleased to grant them free consent to betake themselves as aforesaid."

Consent was given and they made the journey from Amsterdam to Leyden. That they had magistral, however, as to the wisdom of the step proposed is evident from the following note written by Bradford: "Wanting that traffic by sea which Amsterdam enjoys Leyden was not so beneficial for their outward means of living and estate. But being now hear pitchet, they fell to such trade and employments as they best could, valuing peace and their spiritual comfort above any other riches whatsoever. And at length them came to raise a competence and comfortable living, but with hard and continual labor."

It was in a somewhat more jubilant strain that Bradford wrote when the party were leaving Leyden: "So they left it goodly and pleasant place near twelve years; but they knew they were pilgrims, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to ye heavens, their dear native country and quieted their spirits."

When William became Governor of Holland and Zealand, one of the trusts accepted by him was that he should maintain the exercise of the Reformed Evangelical religion, though not permitting inquiries to be made into any

of his return to England he was appointed postmaster of Scrooby, a post of importance, involving duties far beyond those of a modern postmaster. He took an active interest in religious matters and from himself a desire to worship at the parish church, he and others, in 1604, began to meet for worship in a separatist congregation at Gainsborough. Two years later, for the sake of convenience, part of this congregation commenced to meet at Brewster's manor house at Scrooby and John Robinson became the pastor of this little community.

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It was at Gainsborough, however, that the Pilgrim movement in England appears to have met with the greatest success, and the earliest date at which John Robinson's residence there can be traced is 1592. When about 1606 the Gainsborough church migrated to Amsterdam, the separation was so complete that all traces of the congregation were soon lost in their old home, and Separatism came to an end in Gainsborough.

Separatism, as a movement, dates its birth back to 1604. Then was still in force the recusant law enacted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, whereby every person failing to attend divine service at the parish church on Sunday was liable to a fine of 1s. a month, and a penalty had been increased in 1581 to £20 a month; and the penalties were then being collected with great vigor.

In 1604, James of Scotland refused at the Hampton Court Conference to countenance any nonconformity, and the result was that, by 1607, the position of the Separatists became so harassed that they decided, if possible, to form a settlement in Holland. Governor Bradford says that "the little company were hunted and persecuted on every side, so that their former afflictions were but as fleabittings in comparison of those which now came upon them. For some were taken and clapt up in the prison. Others had their houses beset and watched night and day, and the most were faine to fly and leave their houses and habitation, and the means of their livelihood."

The Separatists were on the horns of a dilemma. They wished to leave England and, by the Act of the Six Articles of 1539, as Separatists or Nonconformists, they were ipso facto banished from the kingdom. It was, however, also the law of England in those days that no one could leave the kingdom without the King's license: this law, by the way, remained un repealed until as recently as 1881. James, however, absolutely refused to grant them permission to leave. Resort, therefore, had to be made to subterfuge, but it was only after many trials, difficulties, and persecutions that, eventually, in small numbers, they were able to escape from England and assemble in Amsterdam.

The Separatists met with a poor reception in Amsterdam, notwithstanding the fact that that city had been the home of the earliest English Congregational church—that of married Barrow and Greenwood and Perry, but some of their writings reached Leyden, which city afterward atoned for the Amsterdam coolness and neglect and accorded Robinson and his party a warm reception when they arrived there.

Henry Ainsworth, who prepared the metrical version of the Psalms, rough in rhythm and set to rough music,

man's religious belief or inflict any penalties on any because of their religion. Religious controversies, though of a minor character, would occasionally arise, and the story of the Leyden Arminian controversy, in which Robinson took, reluctantly but successfully, a part, is, perhaps, best told in Bradford's own words:

"In these times also were ye great troubles raised by ye Arminians, who, as they greatly molested ye whole state, so this citie in particular in whiche was ye cheefe universitie; so as there were dayly and hote disputes in ye schooles ther aboute and as ye students and other lerned were divided in their opinions herein, so were ye two professors of devinitie readers them selves, the one dayly teaching for it, ye other against it. Which grew to that pass, that few of the disciples of ye one would hear ye other teach. But Mr. Robinson, though he taught thrise a weeke himselfe, and writt sundrie books, besides his manyfound pains otherwise, yet he went constantly to hear their readings, and herd ye one as well as ye other; by which means he was so well grounded in ye controversie, and saw ye force of all their arguments, and knew ye shifts of ye adversarie, and being him self very able, none was fitter to buckle with them than him self, as apper by sunne dispute; so as he begane to be terrible to ye Arminians, which made Episcopopus (ye Arminian professor) to put forth his best strength, and set forth sundrie Theeses, which by publick dispute he would defende against all men. Now Polyander, ye other professor, and ye cheefe preachers of ye citie, desired Mr. Robinson to dispute against him; but he was loath being a stranger; yet the other did importune him, and told him yt such was ye abillitie and nimbleness of ye adversarie, that ye truth would suffer if he did not help them. So as he descended, and prepared him self against the time; and when ye day came, ye Lord did so help him to defende ye truth and foyle this adversarie, as he put him to an apparent nonplus in this great and publicke audience. And ye Lord did it two or three time, upon such like occasions. The which, as it caused many to praise God yt the truth had so famous victory, so it procured him much honour and respecte from those lerned men and others which loved ye truth."

The Separatists rejected all fasts and feasts of the Established Church, observing only such days when the dispensations of Divine Providence seemed to indicate their propriety. At Leyden they observed no holidays except fasts and thanksgivings and the Sabbath. They held several sessions of fasting and prayer preparatory to their great enterprise within a few months of leaving Holland.

In 1617 Robinson and Brewster wrote to Sir Edwin Sandys requesting to be allowed to emigrate to Virginia, saying: "We verily belevee and trust ye Lord is with us, unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials. . . . We are well weaned from ye delicate milke of our mother countrie, and enured to ye difficulties of a strange and hard land, which yet in a great parte we have by patience overcome."

After many questionings and difficulties the path was cleared and the story of their migration to the United States of America via Southampton is well known. A tablet marks the site of John Robinson's house in Leyden to this day. Surmounted by a medallion of the Mayflower, it reads:

In memory of
Rev. John Robinson, M. A.
Pastor of the English Church worshipping
over against this spot A. D. 1609-
1625, whence at his prompting
the Pilgrim Fathers
to settle New England
in 1620
Buried under this house of worship
May 1625
ae XLIX years
In Memoria Aeterna erit justus
Erected by the National Council of the
Congregational Churches of America
A. D. 1891

Five years later—on June 29, 1896, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, laid the memorial stone of a church at Gainsborough, which bore the following inscription:

To the
Glory of God
This stone, in memory of
John Robinson, Pastor and Exile
was laid on June 29, 1896
By the Hon. T. F. Bayard
Ambassador in England
Of the United States of America.

The question has often been asked, "Who were the Pilgrim Fathers?" The best and most conclusive answer is: "All those members of the Separatist Church at Leyden who voted for the migration to America; whether they were actually able to go or not; together with such others as joined their church from England."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

STANISLAVSKY

The Moscow Art Theater Director as an Actor

Back of every human institution, whether it be political, economic, religious or artistic, stands some individual whose vision has shaped its ends and planned the means whereby it grew to substantial proportions in the life of its time. The modern Russian theater is indebted for its stimulus to the Moscow Art Theater almost as much as to the century-old traditions of the stages of Moscow and Petrograd, and this institution in turn owes its ambitious ideals and its astonishing realization of those ideals to one man more than any other, Constantin Sergeievitch Stanislavsky. To Stanislavsky as man and as artist, as director and as producer, the modern Russian dramatic movement is in debt, but this phase of his service, which has been stressed in all of the rumors and reports concerning this, perhaps the world's first theater, should not be allowed to blind one to the functions which Stanislavsky has fulfilled as an actor.

"President of the Council and First Artist" is the title by which Stanislavsky is known among his co-workers. As president of the council he has kept a guiding hand on the choice of plays and of decorative artists, on the style and manner of production, and on the casting of the leading roles, ever since the theater was founded in 1898. As first artist he has contributed many of the most striking performances of important roles and by his inspiration has stirred others of the company to unusual achievement. It is this service, the actor which we have been strangely unfamiliar, a service which has been equally important with that of producer in distinguishing the work of the Moscow Art Theater from that of other notable modern stages.

Stanislavsky the man is large of build, more than six feet tall. It is this dominating physique, coupled with a keen insight into life, which enables him to make all of the roles which he has played on the stage of the Art Theater eloquent embodiments of the several theories which, at one time or another, have stood high in his affections. To the first, or naturalistic, period, typified chiefly by the plays of Tchekoff and Gorky, he brought a keen sense of pictorial realism with a stark fidelity to life which gave them something of the quality of camera portraits. For the theater's second period, an excursion into the realm of fancy, as with the plays of Maeterlinck, or into the classic epoch from which Gogol and Griboyedoff were revived and reinterpreted, Stanislavsky found himself fully equipped with an imagination which vivified the abstractions of poetic drama and enabled him to recreate the mood and flavor of times past. In recent years, with the growth of the theater's third epoch, that of symbolism, and the production of such plays as Andreyev's "Anathema," Stanislavsky has refrained from frequent participation as an actor, preferring to devote his time and energy to direction and production alone.

That does not mean, however, that he has retired from the stage, for under the repertory system plays produced in the earlier years have continued to hold the stage, and in them he has retained his original roles. It is most interesting to see, though, how the later dramatic theories, according to which the theater has created its more recent work, have influenced his manner of interpreting his former roles. Somehow, either consciously or unconsciously, the photographic realism of the theater's youthful days, which must have influenced the actor's work in the plays of Tchekoff, has been mellowed and deepened by the exalted realism which the theater discovered and used most fully in its symbolic period. The result is that Stanislavsky's acting, just as the entire performance of these earlier days, whenever revived, seems all of one theatrical piece instead of the product of several widely divergent epochs.

There are certain roles in the repertory of the Art Theater which Stanislavsky has made his own so completely that they seem to be only half interpreted when some one else appears in them. The increasing responsibilities of production, together with his active interest in the development of the Studio Theatre, have not prevented him, at times, to relinquish his rights as an actor to other members of the company. Gorky's "The Lower Depths" has often been performed with Maestrini in the part of Satine, whom Stanislavsky has conceived as Gorky's mouthpiece in expressing the philosophy that, even among the dregs of life, there is a will to believe and a determination to overcome the most forbidding obstacles. It is only Stanislavsky, however, who can make Satine thrill with the imagination which rises superior to the despair of this outcast world.

To the same extent, but in a far different way, Stanislavsky has marked the role of Gaiet in Tchekoff's "The Cherry Orchard" as his own. Lushky, as admirable a character actor as any whom we have seen on the English-speaking stage in the present generation, has played this role from time to time, but Stanislavsky created it at the first memorable performance of this, the greatest of Tchekoff's dramas, 17 years ago, and the outlines of his portrait of this weak and vacillating, but kind and lovable, representative of the last of the elder landlords come to mind whenever a Russian thinks of this play. There is something almost amusing in the spectacle of a strong able-bodied man unable to make a decision which might rehabilitate the family fortunes, but Stanislavsky, with a fine sense of reserve and imaginative insight, contrives to make Gaiet not only pathetic but even tragic at the moment of the farewell to the an-

central home which he and his sister had cherished as if it had been a living personality.

There are roles which Stanislavsky has resolutely refused to release to other hands. Most notable of these is Colonel Vershinin in Tchekoff's "The Three Sisters." Despite the fact that the play has been repeated over 300 times in 20 years, it has never been presented without Stanislavsky in the cast. When an eleven-hour exigency has prevented him from appearing, another play has been substituted, occasionally even after the audience has gathered in the theater. While this play is probably inferior to "The Cherry Orchard" in its variety and human appeal, Stanislavsky's characterization is even more aston-

ishing. Vershinin is a study in repression and reserve, whereas Gaiet's frankness affords emotional high lights which the actor can easily capitalize. To make Vershinin equally eloquent, a result which Stanislavsky apparently achieves, requires a sure command over all the varied subtleties and nuances by which reticence can still be made to reveal its inmost heart. Minimization, one of the secrets or tricks by which the Art Theater attains the verisimilitude of real life, is used here by Stanislavsky with brilliant results, because the slightest tone rising above the general passivity introduces a vivid and emphatic contrast.

Another role which Stanislavsky is unwilling to relinquish to any one else is that of Fumafu in Griboyedoff's "Gore of Urm." In choosing this role he deliberately challenged comparison with Prince Sumbatoff, director of the Small State Theater in Moscow. Sumbatoff not only had played this role of the smug and complacent official of the Moscow of Napoleonic times, but his whole career had been concerned with the classic drama of Russian and other literatures. From this test Stanislavsky emerged slightly the loser, for his more modern methods were less able than the traditional ones to carry the conviction of a departed era and basis. The modern traveling companies, with their carefully picked casts, have accustomed theatergoers to characterizations in which the player's personality blends naturally with that of the fictitious personage whom he is called upon to enact. When a star chooses a play he naturally considers his own adaptability to the leading role. In a broad sense then, he is considering himself as a type, for even an actor who thinks very well of himself as an artist will hardly be likely to risk his reputation and his backer's money (presuming that he would be permitted to) in an attempt to play a role for which he obviously would be miscast. Having selected the play, the star casts it, that is, chooses from among hundreds of available players the few that seem especially adapted to the parts. Even if a star has a repertory of several roles, all of which are suited to his style, he cannot afford to maintain the very large company that would be needed to cast every role in several plays well. A repertory star today in America, with theater audiences expecting little or no miscasting, would have to carry a company of 50 to give satisfactory presentation to several plays, no one of which might need more than 30 players.

"I should like to revive several of my plays and act them on the repertory plan. But consider what it would mean to present them with every detail right and every part appropriately cast, as they were originally. The leading players in my support in 'The Concert' would not be the ideal choices for the leading roles in 'The Great Lover' for instance.

"In the latter play you have an illustration of the value of good casting. The veritable congress of nations that constitutes an opera company was faithfully represented in the choice of the cast, with Spanish, Italian, Austrian, German, Russian, and Frenchmen and women chosen for their national adaptability to their roles. Thus you had English as a Frenchman speaks it, not as an American thinks a Frenchman speaks it. A cast of 30

speakers of dialect, such as we had in 'The Great Lover' would have been intolerable if they had not been selected for their native familiarity with the languages out of which the English of the play was to be spoken. As it was, that cosmopolitan cast created so perfectly the atmosphere of the opera house that nothing remained for me to do when I came on except to go forward with my share in the story.

"So in any practical sense, under the prevailing conditions of the stage today in America, the star is debarré from using a repertory, however much he would like to act a round of parts every season. In repertory the actor does not dry up in a part as he almost certainly does when he acts a single role for two seasons or more. The time came in 'The Concert' when I found myself mentally writing my next play—devising stage business, working out the structure of a situation, and composing dialogue—while I was on the stage. I found myself missing my cues and even had to ask members of the company to be on the watch, ready to prompt me. That was the result of playing a single part for three years. I went past the point where there was a single fresh thought possible for me while playing the part; and when one finds himself unable any longer to act a part as if for the first time, when he finds he is not thinking in character from the beginning of the play to the end, it is time for him to drop the part.

"When the actor ceases to think in character he loses his audience. It is as if a curtain were let down between him and them. When he stops thinking they stop responding for when he stops thinking his natural visualization of the emotions that move the character he is representing stops. There is a theory, of course, that a skilful actor can give such a perfect imitation of the visual effects of thought and emotion, that he can illude the audience into believing that he is really thinking out the part as for the first time. I have never found it possible to give a sustained imitation of the processes of thought and at the same time maintain the illusion of the scene. Rather must I enter, imaginatively, into the thoughts and emotions of the character."



Stanislavsky as Gaiet in "The Cherry Orchard"

standing of the theater. His precepts in the theater have confined him almost wholly to representation as an artistic method, and, although newer tenets are commanding the creative imagination of most of the younger artists, both inside the theater and out, the work of Stanislavsky, both as actor and producer, stand as the peak of accomplishment in his chosen field.

LEO DITTRICHSTEIN AND REPERTORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Repertory starring tours are almost impracticable under present theatrical conditions in the United States," said Leo Dittrichstein, recently, in a chat at the Plymouth Theater, where he is acting in "The Purple Mask." "It is not that I do not believe in repertory under ideal conditions, for there is no question that it is a good thing for the actor's art to have an opportunity to appear in a rotation of several interesting roles instead of playing a single part until his play wears out its welcome with the public.

"But the public has very nearly been spoiled for repertory—repertory, that is, on anything like an economic basis. The modern traveling companies, with their carefully picked casts, have accustomed theatergoers to characterizations in which the player's personality blends naturally with that of the fictitious personage whom he is called upon to enact. When a star chooses a play he naturally considers his own adaptability to the leading role. In a broad sense then, he is considering himself as a type, for even an actor who thinks very well of himself as an artist will hardly be likely to risk his reputation and his backer's money (presuming that he would be permitted to) in an attempt to play a role for which he obviously would be miscast. Having selected the play, the star casts it, that is, chooses from among hundreds of available players the few that seem especially adapted to the parts. Even if a star has a repertory of several roles, all of which are suited to his style, he cannot afford to maintain the very large company that would be needed to cast every role in several plays well. A repertory star today in America, with theater audiences expecting little or no miscasting, would have to carry a company of 50 to give satisfactory presentation to several plays, no one of which might need more than 30 players.

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MRS. FISKE IN A NEW COMEDY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
"Wake Up, Jonathan!" Comedy in prologue and three acts by Hatcher Hughes and Elmer L. Rice; presented at the Henry Miller Theater, New York, under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske, evening of January 17, 1921. The cast: Jonathan Blake.....Charles Dalton
Marion Blake.....Mrs. Fiske
Helen Blake.....Miss N. de Silva
Junior Blake.....Frank Hearn
Peggy Blake.....Lola Bartlett
Chippy Blake.....Nadia Gary
Bernard Randall.....Donald Cameron
Douglas Brent.....Fleming Ward
Adam West.....Howard Lang
Jean Picard.....Freddie Goodrow
Jennie.....Edith Fitzgerald

NEW YORK, New York.—The sleeper who is hidden to awake in the comedy of Messrs. Hughes and Rice is Jonathan Blake, a man who returns to his family after an absence of many years, during which he has made what he calls a conquest of the world and has piled up a fortune of millions. In the view of Marion Blake, his wife, Jonathan has been plunged in somnolence all this time and is but half aroused from his slumbers even now, inasmuch as he is unable to enter into the romance of home, family and children and is competent only to talk about business and to boast of his achievements in the world of finance.

On the very evening when Jonathan reappears in the old village of his youth and his early married days, he is met by a woman who was formerly the suitor of Marion's. Adam calls at the Blake house and he behaves so pleasantly and kindly that the children, Helen, Junior, Peggy and Chippy, think he must be their father; which disconcerts Jonathan, causes him chagrin and makes him rub his eyes. The plot continues through three scenes, all laid in the living room of the Blake house. The major and Lucilla, who are dropping from the clouds upon the rajah's domain and being made prisoners, should have a harder time than they do in getting access to the wireless and sending word to civilization for help. Only the rajah's self-importance and his desire to make an impression on his captives as an up-to-date ruler can explain his falling a victim to them. Mr. Arliss was obliged to convey the notion of vanity and conceit by tones and gestures, words for that purpose not existing in the text.

The play is not unlike an American melodramatic product, "The Bad Man," which was brought out early in the season and which has Mexico instead of India for its scene, and a bandit of the plains instead of a prince of the mountains for its principal figure. The American portrait of the outlaw perhaps possesses more lifelike traits than the British portrait of the rajah, although the former is the less precisely outlined and the less neatly drawn of the two. In breadth of humor, the American study is without question the better; but in pliancy of humor, the British. In one important respect the British writer discloses superior care, sketching his chief female portrait with far more delicacy and securing for it far more plausibility. And yet the author of "The Green Goddess" errs, no doubt, in his treatment of his heroine, Lucilla, on the emotion side, sounding too loudly and persistently the note of her fondness for her children, from whom her exploit in the aeroplane has separated her.

To good purpose Miss Wyndham impersonated Lucilla at the New York opening; and like her, the men who had primary service to do as Mr. Arliss' associates, Messrs. Simpson, Waring and Keightley, all contributed toward making the occasion a success.

"THE GREEN GODDESS"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Green Goddess," a play in four acts by William Archer; presented at the Booth Theater, New York, under the direction of Winthrop Ames; evening of January 18, 1921. The cast: The Raja of Rukh.....George Arliss
Major Antony.....Ivan F. Simpson
Wardens.....Herbert Waring
Lucilla.....Olive Wyndham
Dr. Basil Traherne.....Cyril Keightley
Lieut. Denis Cardow.....Herbert Hanson
The High Priest.....David A. Leonard
The Temple Priest.....Ronald Colman
An Ayah.....Helen Nowell

NEW YORK, New York.—The charm of polished acting and the wonder of aerial telegraphy constitute the appeal of "The Green Goddess," a work by the British critic and theorist, William Archer, which bears accountability at present for the real charges of the Booth Theater. Exquisite impersonation of a villain, who is the ruler of a mountain principedom in India, and startling operation of a radio outfit, which is installed in a tower of the prince's palace, make the leading interest of the play wherewith Winthrop Ames ventures to reassert himself in this city as a manager. Arliss and the "wireless" are the particular matter that command notice in the newest melodrama of Broadway.

For the place in which the three A's have collaborated, and fortunately as well as happily collaborated, according to what two of them, the actor and the author, in turn said at the curtain on the opening night stands forth as an example of simon-pure melodrama, everything like the civic lamentations of Shaw and Galsworthy or the homespun philosophizings of Ervin being absent. With this work the British school of writers sets before the theatrical public of the United States, by way of change from the Socialist tracts, from the arraignment of aristocracy, plutocracy and democracy and from the pictures of humble folk life which they have lately been submitting, just a play. Here that school casts off responsibility for settling the problems of the day and makes an effort to be merely entertaining. It forgets to be British, indeed, and becomes French; it also forgets to be modern and goes back for its technical pattern to Sardou.

"I am sorry we had to throw Watkins out of the window in the scene just concluded," was, in effect, a remark Mr. Archer made to the audience when responding to their applause after the third act. "But that was all we could do with him."

Persons, however, who attend a performance of "The Green Goddess" cannot help taking pleasure in seeing Watkins, that rogue, funny and symbol of the problem idea, flung to the crows. They must enjoy uncommonly the moment in the telegraph room when Major Crespian and Dr. Traherne stop the rascally operator from sputtering with the instrument and snatch him from his job and cast him down, nobody knows how many stories, into the moat or ravine. Watkins, in truth, is an objectionable fellow not only as a character in this play but also as a dramatic type. In both aspects he is the sender of a wrong message. Such a one as he has no business meddling with the high romance of the stage.

Not Watkins' stiff felt hat, therefore, and its humdrum associations, but the rajah's turban is what the imagination prefers to dwell upon. And with what rare and sinister behavior Mr. Arliss wore that turban. Vanity was expressed in each stroke he made around his face, and polite but merciless contempt for the world in every tilt it took from the turnings and postings of his head. Vanity, forsooth, is the prime element in the character of the rajah; and much the actor had to do, without direct help from the dialogue, to make that felt. In all dramatic fairness, the aviator, Traherne, and his two passengers, the major and Lucilla, are dropping from the clouds upon the rajah's domain and being made prisoners, should have a harder time than they do in getting access to the wireless and sending word to civilization for help. Only the rajah's self-importance and his desire to make an impression on his captives as an up-to-date ruler can explain his falling a victim to them. Mr. Arliss was obliged to convey the notion of vanity and conceit by tones and gestures, words for that purpose not existing in the text.

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Under the management of Arthur Hopkins, Lionel Barrymore and Miss Julia Arthur are to appear within three weeks in New York City in a revival of "Macbeth." "Heartbreak House" is such an obstinate success

In New York that the Theater Guild is putting on its third production of the season, "John Hawthorne," for a series of special matinees in order not to interfere with the regular performances of the Shaw comedy. The new play is by David Liebovitz.

The performance of an uncommonly dull play, recently produced in New York, was enlivened by a bit of unconscious humor when one of the character remarked in the midst of one of the duller of the scenes, "It's a long night."

"THE BURGOMASTER OF STILEMONDE"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
Sir John Martin Harvey in "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde," a play in three acts by Maurice Maeterlinck, in Ottawa, Ontario. The cast: Martin Harvey.....Miss N. de Silva
Isabelle.....Miss N. de Silva
Florin.....Mr. Victor Watts Weston
Major Baron von Rochow.....Mr. Fred Grove
Lieut. Otto Hilmer.....Mr. Gordon McLeod
Lieut. Karl von Schaumburg.....Mr. L. S. Daniels

OTAWA, Ontario.—If it had been possible to turn Maeterlinck's play, "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde," into a great masterpiece Sir John Martin Harvey would have accomplished the task. That much must have been clear to all of his Ottawa audience who had read the play or seen it elsewhere. All that possibly could have been done, was done. From a tiresome entertainment that one could hardly sit through it became an intimate study of a man's sacrifice and a dignified portrayal of Belgium's wrongs. Sweeping but most judicious omissions had been made from the original text, which resulted in an enormous gain in unity and directness.

You no longer lost patience with the Burgomaster because he insisted on letting the Germans have their way with him and obstinately refused to be saved. Jean Gilson, who brought the news of the Germans' approach to Stilemonde, was hurried into an inner room when they were heard knocking at the gate and was seen no more, which means that the incident where Lieut. Otto Hilmer tries to make him the scapegoat in order to spare his father-in-law was omitted and it would have been difficult to imagine how much the play would gain in consequence.

Martin Harvey is to be congratulated on having arrived at so successful a simplification of the story; but that in itself would avail little, it is his sympathetic and intimate portrayal of the Burgomaster which by its force and truthfulness brushes away the mists of sentimentality and gives to the play new force and meaning. Cyrille van Belle as we meet him first, carrying a basket of grapes from his own hothouses, is a slight, well-knit figure with small, straggling beard, wearing just the kind of clothes that a man loves to wear pottering round his garden. This kindly burgomaster, beloved of his children, his secretary and his servants, so loath to turn his attention from his grapes and his orchids, so very loath to believe all that he hears of the Germans' wins and losses from the first. He is our friend. We would like to pay him a visit, admire his roses, taste his grapes and enjoy his quaint humor and clear-sighted outlook on life.

All of this Martin Harvey achieved with a simplicity which is ever the truest art. He never for a moment forced his part; his kindness and love flowed on like a gentle river. He made it so transcendently clear that he could not allow the gardener, Claus, to take his place as the victim of the German demand for reprisals, and played with such convincing honesty that in his hands the scene where his German son-in-law utterly fails to understand his point of view becomes really significant.

Perhaps the greatest moment in Sir John's production is reached when Claus comes to the burgomaster asking to be allowed to take his master's place in front of the German firing squad. This scene is played simply and reverently without touch of mawkish sentimentality. It is regrettable that the same restraint is not maintained in act three.

Not even the skill of Martin Harvey can save the third act. It is too harrowing. There is surely no need to drag out an emotion before your audience and tear it to tatters. Maeterlinck might well have drawn a veil of silence over much that Isabelle van Belle suffered. It is the old tale. The author is the first offender in that he leaves nothing to the imagination of his audience, and the actor can rarely force the temptation to make full use of the opportunity given him. There is tiresome repetition of Isabelle's determination to sacrifice herself with her father and Miss de Silva in playing the part omitted no lota of Maeterlinck's stage directions. She played with force and conviction, but an ultra-realistic portrayal of anguish is not necessarily the highest art.

Martin Harvey received excellent support from his company. Mr. Gordon McLeod played Otto Hilmer, the German lieutenant, exceedingly well. Mr. Alfred Ibberson made an amiable municipal secretary whose way had run for years in the same easy rut. Mr. Arthur Chesney, too, did good work as Claus. This Claus was a stanch, true-hearted son of the soil.

Martin Harvey is to be congratulated. All the changes he has made in the play are undoubtedly improvements and he himself has scored yet more success for we carried away happy memories of his Cyrille van Belle, Burgomaster of Stilemonde.

"CINDERELLA"

Drury Lane Pantomime at Covent Garden

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Cinderella," a pantomime in two parts by Arthur Collins and J. Dix; music arranged by M. Glover; reproduced at Covent Garden Theater on December 27, 1920. The cast:

Oliver.....Mr. E. Morgan
Wagstaff.....Mr. Bell
Doctor Crowley.....Mr. Arthur Conquest
Dandini.....Miss Mabel Green
Plunkety.....Mr. Brennan
The Prince of Floravia.....
Lord Chamberlain.....Miss Marie Blanche
The Archbishop.....Mr. C. Cluck
Cinderella.....Miss Kathlyn Hilliard
The Baroness de Beauchamps.....
Walter.....Mr. Seth Egbert
The Baron de Beauchamps.....
Maxie.....Mr. Harry Cliff
Minnie.....Miss Lily Long
Fairy Godmother.....Mr. Robb Gilmore
The Butterfly.....Miss Louise Maltie

LONDON, England.—It is many years since we had pantomime at Covent Garden. The last one can recall of it is Fannie Leslie as Jack, a Giant Killer of the '80s. In the interval Drury Lane pantomime has become much more refined and shapely than it was in the old days. It has been purged of its alcoholic humors, of its horrors—how well does one remember a small girl protesting from a box against the bandying about the stage of sections of Cassini's body—and of its unblushingly interpolated special turns that had no conceivable bearing on the story. A good deal has also happened on our side of the curtain. We have but recently emerged from such difficulties regarding fuel, lighting and transport that it was the selfish sisters that stayed at home and sat over the kitchen fire while poor Cinderella was "condemned to keep such social engagements as involved long, cold journeys in the dark and no visible means of conveyance. And now "Cinderella," expelled from Drury Lane by "The Garden of Allah," has to find another home across the way.

The "book," which shows little change except in a plentiful new supply of songs, jokes and topical allusions, is hardly likely to take a permanent place in the dramatic literature of England. One would prefer the story of Cinderella to be told with a little more imagination, and rather less admixture of substance utterly foreign to its quality. What possible excuse can be made for the retention of Dandini, the attendant with whom the Prince changes clothes and place, or of any other of the "reach me down" devices with which the pantomime writers of the past proclaimed their lack of inventiveness? Let it never be forgotten that one of the most famous of all pantomime utterances he could see nothing in "Peter Pan," adding, "but, of course, if that's what they want, we shall have to give it to them."

Surely it would be better to trust a story that has served the world so well, and to develop its natural resources, rather than treat it as a mere dumping ground for imported goods. For instance: Cinderella stays too long at the ball. The Fairy Godmother asks why. "I got there so late." Again, "Why?" "I suppose it was because the horses had not got used to not being me. Whenever they caught sight of a cat they scampered off in some wrong direction." Children do not resent amplifications such as this, which to them are eminently reasonable. But they do not know what right Dandini has to be there. The success of "Chu Chin Chow" is largely due to its sticking to the old story.

The truth is that "Cinderella" is too delicate a story to get sympathetic treatment in a house like Drury Lane, where all must be planned on a vast scale. What is wanted is not subtlety but robustness. Nor are the pantomimes there given designed primarily for children. Rather are they leveled at those grown-ups whose artistic sense has been dulled. What is the ask of Dandini is not his business, but a prepossessing appearance and cheerful behavior, and this and more they get in Miss Mabel Green, whose most attractive song is, perhaps, "The Dances of the Days Gone By."

And they ask for a "principal boy," and, if the part is not to be acted by a man, where is a comelier, more good-humored, or more accomplished prince to be found than Miss Mary Blanche, who plays the part last year? Miss Kathlyn Hilliard is a most winsome Cinderella with a singularly appealing singing voice, while Miss Winifred Davis, the Fairy Godmother, is a vocalist of a class rarely met with in pantomime. The chief fun-makers are the Brothers Egbert, best known as the Happy Dustmen—the one plays the lovesick page, the other Cinderella's stepmother—Miss Lily Long as a grotesquely tall and lanky sister, and Mr. Robb Gilmore as a short and dumpy sister, no less droll.

There is much new and charming spectacle that cannot be described in words, and animals, real and feigned, that will delight the children, none more so than the Storks of the Penders ranging from four to twenty feet in height. One has never known a merrier Boxing Night at Drury Lane itself, which is the more wonderful as Mr. Collins could not rehearse at the Lane and had only some three days' use of the Garden. And since the theater has once more turned to pantomime—of old its customary Christmas fare—and is the headquarters of opera, which is only in residence for part of the year, one would not be surprised if Covent Garden became the permanent address of Drury Lane pantomime, the older house being thus left free to continue its business without interruption.

THE HOME FORUM

A Colonial Governor's Home

There is a strange dramatic interest in the fact that the house of . . . Hutchinson should have come into the hands of two patriots. . . . It had a picturesque history as that of an old house in the Province. It was in the happiest possible situation, and Governor Hutchinson had not found it necessary to embroider, when, in conversation with George III., 1774, recounted in his Diary and Letters, he said:—

"My house is seven or eight miles from town, a pleasant situation, and many gentlemen from abroad say it has the finest prospect from it they ever saw, except where great improvements have been made by art, to help the natural view."

It had indeed a rich and lovely outlook. Only far enough away to lie bathed in the bloom of distance lay the blue hills of Milton. Facing the house was a dream-landscape of delight: sweet meadows dressed in green, or the soft russet of the yellowing year, where the Neponset River winds and lingers; and still beyond, Boston Harbor, with its twinkling lights at night and sunlit brilliance by day. To the left lay the sleeping city, far enough away to intensify the peace ever crowning the hill; and plummy trees and hazy-clad greenery softened and allured between. This was Neponset (in the beginning, the Indian Unquity), and with the first half of the eighteenth century it rose rapidly in social importance. The eyes of the prosperous and the officially great were attracted to it from its promise of peace and the ever-present witchery of beauty; and among them was Thomas Hutchinson, who, in 1743, built the house afterwards to pass into the hands of James Warren. He built well and on good old models tested by time. Says the author of "The Governor's Garden":—

"The house stood about a quarter of a mile from the wooden bridge crossing the Neponset River, set well back from the Braintree road. The frame was of English white oak, so solid that what remains of it to-day scarcely feels the sharp edge of the carpenter's tools. The plan was a simple one, but the unrivalled scenery of hill, river and ocean lent it a special charm. The walls were fully a foot thick, and packed with seaweed to keep off the cold in winter, and the heat in summer. (It was) a long low structure with pitched roof and gable ends; . . . in its east end were the coach-house and stables; beyond, the quarters for cattle and swine, and haylofts above. To the west of this was the farm-house and outlying buildings."—Alice Brown, in "Mercy Warren."

"Genuine Healing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most notable characteristics of Jesus of Nazareth was his compassion. Again and again, in the records of his ministry, as set forth in the four gospels, it is stated that he had compassion, on a sick man, on a tired, hungry multitude or on the crowds that were forever thronging him to be healed. It is difficult indeed to read the gospel narrative without gaining the impression that this great compassion was the master impulse in his work. His disciples might try to deter people from coming to him, might seek to induce him to send away those who importunately sought to be healed. But the compassion of Jesus always seemed to go out to meet the suppliant, and there is no record of any that asked being denied.

The extent of this healing work, it may be ventured, is seldom accurately gauged, even by Bible students today. For centuries, Christianity has regarded this great record apart from the love it evidenced and evoked as having no more than an historical or, at best, a theological value. Jesus' own power to heal and to "transmit this power to a chosen few"—for so it was interpreted—came in process of time, to be regarded as no more than additional proof of his divinity. Through all the centuries that intervened between what may be called sub-apostolic times and the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, the healing work of Jesus was never regarded as affording any practical example for mankind. As a consequence the Christian world has failed, almost entirely, to realize the immense part that healing played in Jesus' ministry. Yet, any examination of the simple gospel account reveals the fact that Jesus must have spent whole days at a time amongst the crowds who came to him for healing.

Thus, for instance, Luke tells how, after the healing of a certain man of leprosy, "great multitudes came together to hear, and to be healed by him of their infirmities." From the presence of these multitudes Jesus withdrew, as he often did, into the wilderness and prayed. He was, however, soon back again at his work among the people, and in the next verse but one it is recorded how that, on a certain day, as he was teaching, a great number of Pharisees and doctors of the law were sitting by. They had come out of every town of Galilee and Judea and out of Jerusalem "and the power of the Lord was present to heal them." From that, the narrative goes on to record the healing of the man who was sick of the palsy, the healing of the man with the withered hand, whilst, in verse seventeen of chapter six, the gathering together of another multitude of people out of "all Judea and Jerusalem" and from as far as the "sea coast of Tyre and Sidon" is described. As most of these people would have to come on foot, bringing their sick along with them on ass or camel back, the assembling of such a multitude must have occupied weeks. They were all healed.

But then the gospels are full of just such passages, where Jesus is seen to be engaged, almost continuously, in the work of healing: "When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion." This was the Christly method in every instance.

Now one of the chief points of Jesus' teaching and demonstration was that he was "the Way," and that it was the duty and privilege of all who believed on him, that is, understood his teaching, to do the works that he did, and help to deliver his message to the world. To this end, he sent out, at one time, seventy of his disciples, on a special mission of healing and teaching, and, at another time, twelve others. He insisted on the great general fact that all who believed on him should do the works that he did, and even greater works. His last parting injunction to his disciples, before his ascension, was that they should go out into all the world, preach the gospel and heal the sick.

The mainspring of this healing was, as it must ever be, compassion, a compassion born of spiritual understanding. For, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 113 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love." This is true compassion, and compassion must ever be the motive, the all of true Christian Science practice. Why? Because compassion is love of our neighbor in the widest sense of that word, and to love our neighbor is to see him as man forever in divine Mind, in reality. It is to know, as Jesus knew when confronted with a leper or one blind, deaf or dumb, that there was nothing present but the image and likeness of God, neither leper nor blind, deaf nor dumb. "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 476-477.)

And so in Christian Science healing there is and can be no lack of compassion. The formula, the dictatorial method, the browbeating with argument, the cowering with precedent, have no part in it. Christian Science healing is not a system urging, at every turn, "Thou shalt do this" and "Thou shalt not do that." It is a system wherein he who is sick and the one upon whom he calls for help range themselves side by side in the simple recognition that man is the image and likeness of God, of Life, Truth, Love, of all that is free and well, and, there-

fore, cannot be sick. In this process, true compassion finds full place, and demonstrates what Mrs. Eddy calls "Genuine healing." For under this marginal heading she writes on pages 366 and 367 of Science and Health, "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted. If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the morale of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter. The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

The Poyser Family Sets Out

And now the little procession set off. Mr. Poyser was in his Sunday suit of drab, with a red-and-green waistcoat, and a green watch-ribbon having a large cornelian seal attached, . . . a silk handkerchief of a yellow tone round his neck; and excellent grey ribbed stockings, knitted by Mrs. Poyser's own hand, setting off the proportions of his leg. Mr. Poyser had no reason to be ashamed of his leg, and suspected that the growing abuse of top-boots and other fashions tending to disguise the nether limbs, had their origin in a pitiable degeneracy of the human calf. Still less had he reason to be ashamed of his jolly round face, which was good-humor itself as he said, "Come, Hetty—come, little uns!" and giving his arm to his wife, led the way through the causeway gate into the yard.

The "little uns" addressed were Marty and Tommy, boys of nine and seven, in little fustian tailed coats and knee-breeches relieved by rosy cheeks and black eyes; looking as much like their father as a small elephant is like a very large one. Hetty walked between them, and behind came patient Molly whose task it was to carry Totty through the yard, and over all the wet patches in the road; for Totty . . . had insisted on going to church today, and especially on wearing her red-and-black necklace outside her tippet. And there were many wet places for her to be carried over this afternoon, for there had been heavy showers in the morning, though now the clouds had rolled off and lay in towering silvery masses on the horizon.

You might have known it was Sunday if you had only waked up in the farmyard. The cocks and hens seemed to know it, and only made crooning subdued noises. . . . The sunshine seemed to call all things to rest and not to labor; it was asleep itself on the moss-grown cow-shed; on the group of white ducks nestling together with their bills tucked under their wings; on the old black cow stretched languidly on the straw. . . . on Alice, the shepherd, in his new smock-frock, taking an uneasy siesta, half-sitting, half-standing on the granary steps.

"There's father a-standing at the yard-gate," said Martin Poyser. "I reckon he wants to watch us down the field." Old Martin opened the gate as he saw the family procession approaching, and held it wide open, leaning on his stick—pleased to do his bit of work. "Mind what the parson says, mind what the parson says, my lads," said Grandfather to the black-eyed youngsters in knee-breeches, conscious of a marble or two in their pockets, which they looked forward to handling a little secretly during the sermon. "Dood-bye, danda," said Totty. "Me doin' to church. Me dot my necklace on. Dive-me a peppermint." Grandad, shaking with laughter at this "deep little wench," slowly transferred his stick to his left hand, which held the gate open, and slowly thrust his finger into the waistcoat-pocket on which Totty had fixed her eyes with a confident look of expectation.

There were acquaintances at other gates who had to move aside and let them pass: at the gate of the Home Close there was half the dairy of cows standing one behind the other, extremely slow to understand that their large bodies might be in the way; at the far gate there was the mare holding her head over the bars, and beside her the colored foal with its head towards its mother's flank, apparently still much embarrassed by its straddling existence. The way lay entirely through Mr. Poyser's own fields till they reached the main road leading to the village, and he turned a keen eye on the stock and the crops as they went along, while Mrs. Poyser was ready to supply a running commentary on it all. The woman who manages a dairy has a large share in making the rent, so she may well be allowed to have her opinion on stock and their "keep"—an exercise which strengthens her understanding so much that she finds herself able to give her husband advice on most other subjects.—"Adam Bede," George Eliot.

Artificiality in Prose and Verse

Before we can be in a position to distinguish the different kinds of words and phrases that are used in Prose and in Poetry, it is necessary to hold strongly and clearly in our minds the different aims, and also the different moods of the Poet and the Prose-writer. The aim of the Poet is to give delight; the aim of the Prose-writer is, for the most part, to give information or ideas. The Poet ap-

peals to the imagination; the Prose-writer is influenced chiefly by his judgment, and his appeal is made to the judgment of his readers. . . . Where the Poet paints a picture, the Prose-writer draws a map or a plan. The one leans on the imagination; the other deals in truth and hard fact. The one appeals to the sympathetic

"In works of imagination and sentiment, whether the compositions be in prose or in verse, they require and exact one and the same language." And again: "There neither is, nor can be, any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition."—John Miller Dow Melkiohn, "The Art of Writing English."



Arab women drawing water, Mesopotamia

The Woman at the Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The broad creek lies like a mirror under the turquoise sky of Mesopotamia. On either side grey green date palms lean down to the water, silent and motionless. Through this fringe of trees may be seen the dust-colored walls of a village, steeped in sunshine; there are but a few poor grass-thatched huts of the Marsh Arab, dark and dirty, reeking in the heat; against the crumbling wall a yellow dog lies curled up. The village, too, is deserted. Not a figure emerges from one of the hovels, pushing aside the dingy curtain which drapes the half underground doorway. On her shoulder, for it is a woman, she carries a tall copper vessel. Bare-footed, completely hidden beneath her black cloak, which is drawn across her face, she glides silently towards the creek, nobly erect. There is a quiet pool in the palm grove, hard by the creek, where a tree grows over the water and a few dog-eared banana leaves hang listless in the heat. The woman halts, and, setting down her vessel, stoops over the water. Kneeling thus she throws back her hood. In the calm depths of the pool, framed between the palm stems, there appears a beautiful face. For a minute the woman leans down to the water, as did Melisande, gazing at her own reflection. Then she fills her vessel, and lifting it on to her head, steals back through the grove as she came.

"At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears, Hangs a thrush that sings loud—it has sung for three years: Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard."

In the silence of morning, the song of the bird.

This is perfectly simple; and it is almost as good prose as it is verse. What is it that makes the difference? It is the subdued emotion, the strong sympathy with the country girl—the sympathy that has gathered together the daylight, the thrush, the silence, and the song, and has combined them into one poetic whole.

In the eighteenth century there had grown up, chiefly under the influence of Pope, a set of conventional phrases that were regarded as "poetic," and the stringing together of which was looked upon as "poetry." So much in vogue had this conventional diction become, that some persons could write in the style of Pope nearly as well as Pope himself; and that most of his translations of Homer's "Odyssey" was not done by Pope himself, but by two of his disciples called Fenton and Broome. These two men had caught the knack and learned the "poetic" vocabulary of their master; and they could turn off verses for him by the hundred.

In no long time people got tired of this sort of thing. It was artificial (whereas poetry ought to draw its nourishment from the elemental and eternal feelings of human nature); it was fashionable, it was forced. Cover began the reaction; and, in his translation of Homer, used a simpler and a manlier English. Crabbe helped; but the great protagonist of the new and simple style in poetry was Wordsworth. He, disgusted by the tawdry second-hand clothing of poetical ideas introduced by Pope, carried the reaction too far. The pendulum swung to the opposite extreme. He maintained that,

Sweet Poesy, She Liveth

In that undying garden of the years, Sweet poesie, she liveth, and her breath, Like winds a-whisper with a league of rose, Is fragrance of its flower, she lying pent Within the web and mystery of words, Those films of song that of man's victories Longest endure, outliving tower or dome Of clasped marble. Not in vain her spell Hath fallen upon the poets: Keats outsang His tender nightingale; and harkened Poe, So sweeter than his bells! . . . George Sterling.

Shakespeare on the Stage

All that I have to say about Shakespeare is this: Don't be satisfied with reading him, but go to see the plays on the stage. It is impossible to judge

any great drama by reading it. The whole nature of a Play of the first rank is transfigured when we see it adequately performed. It is only revealed in acting. Solvitur ambulando—a great drama unfolds itself to its final catastrophe when we see the characters walk the stage before our eyes . . . no imagination can enable

us to conceive the whole force of a really great drama until we see it. You might as well try to judge a Symphony of Beethoven by looking at the score. And this is more true of Shakespeare than of any other dramatist, ancient or modern. Shakespeare was a player to the tips of his toes; and he must be seen and heard on the stage to be truly known. I speak from personal experience. I have known the stage now for nearly seventy years, and I have heard all the great English interpretations of Shakespeare from Charles Kemble, and Macready and Charles Kean down to our day. I have seen Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies given in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Milan, Florence—by French, Italian, German, and American actors, including Ristori, Salvini, Devrient, Fechter, Mounet-Sully, Booth, and Grassie. I never miss a Shakespeare play, however staged; and I never see one played without learning much about it, which I never observed in reading the text. The only thing then that I have to say about Shakespeare is this—Don't be satisfied with reading him—go and hear him, as often as you can, and, if possible, as I have heard him, in different languages.

That is the way to understand the universality of Shakespeare's genius—the unique quality in which his mind surpasses that of all other poets, no doubt all other sons of Adam. I remember a philosophic French friend taking me to see Mounet-Sully in Hamlet at the Français. When the second act was finished, I said, "That may be fine, but it is not our idea of Hamlet." "No," said my French philosopher—himself an intimate of Mounet-Sully and of Coquelin—"You forget that Hamlet was not an Englishman. There was a French Hamlet, a German, an Italian, a Russian Hamlet, each different in personal and national idiosyncrasy, but all profoundly true to Shakespeare's ideal of the inscrutable spirit of the ill-starred Prince of Denmark." As I walked away that night from the Palais Royal I saw the truth of the remark. Hamlet appeals to all nations, expresses the thought, the yearnings, the dilemmas of all, because Shakespeare deals not with national characteristics, but with the universal ideas, struggles and despair common to human nature.—"Among My Books," Frederick Harrison.

The Virgilian Plough Early the forest elm is bowed by main force to bend into a share-beam, and takes the shape of the curving plough; to the stock of it are fitted the long eight-foot pole, the two mould-boards, and the double back of the share-head; and the light lime is cut to season for the yoke, and the tall beech for the plough-tail that is to turn the carriage from above and behind, and oak battens are hung over the fire for the smoke to search them through.—"The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil" (tr. by J. W. Mackail).

In Southern France

There is something strangely fascinating in the sight of these ruins on the burning rocks, with their black sentinel cypresses, immensely tall and far away. Long years and rain and sunlight have made these castellated eyries one with their native stone. It is hard to trace in their foundations where Nature's workmanship ends and where man's begins. What strange sights the mountain villagers must see! The vast blue plain of the unfurrowed deep, the fairy range of Corsica lung midway between the sea and sky at dawn or sunset, the stars so close above their heads, the deep dew-sprinkled valleys, the green pines! On penetrating into one of these hill-fortresses, you find that it is a whole village, with a church and castle and piazza, some few feet square, huddled together on a narrow platform. . . .

We do not often scale these altitudes, but keep along the terraced glades by the side of olive-shaded streams. The violets, instead of peeping shyly from hedgerows, fall in ripples and cascades over mossy walls among maidenhair and aspidistra. They are very sweet, and the sound of trickling water seems to mingle with their fragrance in a most delicious harmony. Sound, smell and hue make up one chord, the sense of which is pure and perfect peace. The country people are kind, letting us pass everywhere, so that we make our way along their aqueducts and through their gardens, under laden lemon boughs, the pale fruit dangling at our ears, and swinging showers of scented dew upon us as we pass. Far better, however, than lemon or orange trees, are the olives. Some of these are immensely old, numbering, it is said, five centuries, so that Petrarch may almost have rested beneath their shade on his way to Avignon. These veterans are cavernous with age; gnarled, split, and twisted trunks, throwing out arms that break into a hundred branches; every branch distinct, and featured with innumerable sparks and spikelets of white, waxy, greenish light. These are the leaves, and the stems are grey with lichens. The sky and the sea—two blues, one full of sunlight and the other purple—set these fountains of perennial brightness like gems in lapis lazuli. At a distance the same olives hoary and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver. But underneath their covert, in the shade, gray periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium. The narcissus sends its airy fragrance through the air, while, far and wide, red anemones burn like fire, and interchange of blue and lilac buds, white cranes, orchids, and pink gladiolus.—"Sketches in Italy," John Addington Symonds.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Briand Policy

WHEN due allowance is made for the fact that it is always much easier to criticize or condemn a policy than to construct one, it must be admitted that the ministerial program laid before the French Chamber of Deputies, last Thursday, by Aristide Briand, the new Premier, was explicit and straightforward to a most welcome degree. It is true that Mr. Briand did not answer the very question, above all others, which led to the undoing of the Leygues Cabinet, namely, how and how much Germany was to be made to pay, but, as the debate on the statement proceeded, it became more and more evident that this reticence did not, as it had quite clearly in the case of Mr. Leygues, indicate an unwillingness on Mr. Briand's part to answer the question, but simply a desire to ascertain, through the interpellations addressed to him, to what extent he might expect the support of the Chamber for a definite line of action.

Thus, in his general statement, Mr. Briand declared quite emphatically that Germany must disarm and pay the reparations due from her; that France had the power to compel respect for engagements; that France would not hesitate to use that power; but that she would only use it when all other methods of inducing Germany to meet her obligations had failed. The all-important question, however, whether or not Mr. Briand intended to adhere to the policy in which he himself had previously acquiesced, of fixing the German indemnity by May 1, Mr. Briand did not answer. On this point he clearly determined to be guided by the temper revealed in the debate.

In the general view of the country, in so far as it was expressed through the press, Mr. Briand could have found little to guide him. France, for weeks past, has hesitated to a most remarkable extent on this question. One part of the press has been insisting that the new Premier would undoubtedly favor the immediate determination of the German debt, another part has declared that he would ultimately declare himself in favor of postponing this to a later date, and, meanwhile, insist on the payment of a substantial sum in a certain number of annual installments. This latter is practically the policy to which Mr. Briand stands committed, and it is, largely at any rate, because of this policy that the Chamber, on Friday last, accorded him a vote of confidence by 475 votes to 68.

Now there is nothing new about the Briand policy. It is one which has been advocated by many French statesmen in the past, but there was something new about the vivid way in which Mr. Briand, after letting the Chamber, hour after hour, have its say, and after listening patiently to all manner of advice, laid his policy and the arguments in support of it before the deputies. First let them decide, theoretically, what Germany owed; then how much Germany should be required to pay each year; and, finally, so far as it was possible to decide the question with any accuracy, how much she should be required to pay altogether. This last decision, however, Mr. Briand was convinced, could not be justly reached at present. "From a business point of view," he declared emphatically, "it is the worst possible time to estimate Germany's ability to pay, because she is now at her lowest. To make a definite settlement now would be a fool's bargain. Germany has the facilities for production, she is working hard, and she will recover. We must agree on how to obtain the maximum payment. Germany having attacked us and sentenced us to misery, to let her rebuild her fortune while we perish is a result we cannot admit."

In his previous statement, Mr. Briand had declared that the reconstruction of the ravaged districts and the ruined industries of France would only be possible if Germany executed the reparations clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and that, unless the frightful iniquity of the war was repaired, a resumption of normal relations and commercial exchanges would remain impossible. He had pointed out, moreover, that none of Germany's factories had been destroyed, and that her forces of production remained intact.

The importance of such a declaration of policy at the present time lies, of course, in the effect it will have upon the deliberations of the council of premiers which meets in Paris this week. Mr. Leygues was determined to go to this council with a free hand. He refused to make any previous statement of policy to the Chamber, and strongly deprecated any discussion of the matter as only likely to weaken the position of France in the forthcoming deliberations. The Chamber, however, refused to acquiesce in any such view, and the Leygues ministry was defeated by a vote of over three to one. Mr. Briand will now attend the council of the premiers committed to carry out what virtually amounts to a mandate of the Chamber; for it is perfectly evident, from the character of the debate which preceded the final vote, that if he fails to carry out its mandate, the Chamber, in spite of the large vote of confidence it has given his ministry, will not hesitate to overthrow that ministry as summarily as it overthrew the Leygues ministry, a few days ago.

For the rest, Mr. Briand stands for the really effective disarmament of Germany. This, he insisted, was "the vital question" which imposed itself upon the government "as the first and most sacred duty," and one in which the government would not fail. As to Russia, he insisted that France could not and would not interfere in her internal affairs, but that, nevertheless, France could not allow the Soviet armies to cross the Russian frontiers to attack the allies of France. Finally, on the all-important Near Eastern question, Mr. Briand showed himself more vague than on any of the other issues, but it is quite evident that no important change is to be looked for. Peace with Turkey, he said, must be "made effective," but in making it effective the "new circumstances" must be taken into account. In this connection, however, it is significant that not the least popular part of Mr.

Briand's domestic policy is his advocacy of a reduction of military service "without weakening the military force of France so long as Europe is still unpacified."

War and the Multiplication Table

NO MATTER how deeply peace-loving people appreciate the meaning of the current proposal for international disarmament, the point of it all hardly comes home to any individual until he realizes the terrible details of war in the light of the multiplication table. The cost of war always looms huge and hideous. But, as a rule, it seems remote from individuals. They think of it as a burden for nations, a mass weight of a nature to be lifted only by some human mass. But resolve this great cost into its particles, grind these particles through the multiplication table, and all the stupendous wastage of war stands clearly forth, where every clerk and every tradesman can plainly see.

Anyone who has ever used a cartridge for a target rifle is aware that it costs but little. A cartridge for a magazine rifle costs only a little more. Suppose it is five cents. A trifle, too little to reckon with, for the ordinary man who enjoys target shooting or likes to stroll through the woods with a rifle under his arm. Such a man can have all the cartridges he wants without giving it a thought. But war does not deal with cartridges by dozens and fifties. It deals with them by millions. In times of war, or preparations for war, we read of three or four million rounds of ammunition being carried into this country or to that battle front, or of the capture of, say, 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition in some enemy ship, or in transit to some ill-governed country where rebellion threatens. Quantities such as these measure the cost of cartridges in war. If the target shooter or the hunter pays \$5 for them by the hundred, governments which buy them by the million must be prepared to match the hunter's \$5 with something like \$50,000. And it is not to be forgotten that a million rifle cartridges are as a drop of water in a spring freshet to the number that are shot away in a great war.

What is this true in the case of rifle cartridges is all the more impressive in artillery ammunition. Few people would care, personally, to pay the cost of a single shot from a 110-ton gun. One such shot, at \$800, or more, would be enough to satisfy any ordinary individual ambition in that direction. Yet governments not only pay for multiple shots at that rate, but they provide the guns with which the shots are made at a cost, for each gun, of perhaps one hundred times what a single shot amounts to. And in spite of this great outlay, not more than a hundred shots can be counted upon, without re-loading, from any one gun. So quickly do these engines of war wear themselves out and swell the total of war's wastage. What this means is illuminated by the statement that a thousand shots from such big guns is equivalent to the loss of yearly interest on a capital of nearly \$50,000,000.

When one comes to multiply the units subjected to war's destruction, one adds another chapter to the story. It is a daily occurrence of war that bridges are blown up, locomotives and strings of cars destroyed, sections of tracks torn out, and telegraph lines put out of commission. It would be a small bridge, indeed, the destruction of which would call for less than 100 pounds of dynamite. And how many individuals would care to supply the dynamite for blowing up half a dozen troublesome bridges if they had to pay personally for the explosive at a cost of perhaps 20 cents a pound? Even those who might be willing to incur such expense would hardly care to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars that would be needed for replacing the structures blown away. And how the cost of railroad equipment comes home to one who stops to think that a single locomotive, of the ordinary sort, may cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$50,000, or that a single freight car may cost \$10,000, and a simple day coach eight or ten times as much! If, in the whirl of war, a mile or so of railroad track is destroyed, the cost becomes appreciable when one realizes that it takes perhaps eighty tons of steel, at not less than \$30 or \$40 a ton, to provide one side of a mile of track, and that 2500 to 3000 wooden ties are needed, costing not less than from 30 cents to 85 cents apiece. In the same way, few individuals would care to replace a mile of telegraph line, if poles were to cost from \$1.50 to \$3 each, and wire \$15 or so, to say nothing of the cost of the labor of setting the whole line up again.

Shortsighted, indeed, are those who stupefy themselves with the notion that nations pay for all this sort of thing. What are nations but individuals writ large? It is the individual who pays. Not even the poorest can escape.

Canadian Forests

A VERY timely plea was that recently made at Grand-mère, Quebec, by Ellwood Wilson, an authority on forestry, in favor of a more farsighted policy than at present obtains in regard to the Canadian forests. In her immense forest lands Canada has a great national asset, and one which is still, in spite of the depredations of the past, to all intents and purposes unimpaired. Nevertheless, with the ever increasing demands which are being made upon them, it is evident that if Canada, as far as her forests are concerned, is not to live on her capital, the exploitation of her forest lands will have to be carefully regulated and systematized. "A forest," declares Mr. Wilson, "can be likened to a bond, and the amount of wood which the trees lay on each year to the interest coupons. If we take from the forest more wood than grows in one year, we are spending our capital and not living on our income."

Mr. Wilson was speaking specially of Quebec, but such a view of the matter is, of course, applicable to forest lands throughout the Dominion, and indeed throughout the world. The end to be aimed at is, in every case, the "sustained yield." The true forester desires to see the forests used, the trees cut when they should be cut and where they should be cut, but he never admits that his work rests on a sound basis until he can be sure that new growth practically balances depletion. To make certain of this, in a vast forest country like Quebec, for instance, is no small task. The first essential is to discover

just how much forest there is, and this, in the past, has been one of the most difficult problems to solve. Until recently, the work of surveying and map drawing was a slow and laborious one, involving an outlay of about 2 cents per cord of wood. The coming of the aeroplane has, however, revolutionized the whole system of surveying. It has cut the cost in half, and immensely expedited the process. With one aeroplane and camera, from 1000 to 1500 square miles can be surveyed and mapped in the course of a summer.

Once the extent of a forest is known and mapped, the next essential is that it should be cut under trained supervision. Lumbering operations are far too often carried on by men who know all about cutting and hauling trees, but little or nothing about cutting so as to "keep the forests going." There is urgent need of a change in this respect, and it is coming to be recognized that cutting operations should be carefully planned, years ahead, and that supervisors should see that trees are cut according to plan. Another urgent need is the elimination of waste. As Mr. Wilson very justly observes, stumps should be cut low, all the wood possible should be taken out of the tops of the trees, and good trees should not be used for roads and camps. Only by the adoption of some such policy as this can the cost of production be kept within proper bounds. The actual lumber resources of Canada may be almost unlimited, but they are by no means unlimited within the regions of reasonable accessibility. The aim, therefore, of any forest policy should be to place the accessible forest lands on the basis of a sustained yield. This would not necessarily mean any curtailment of supply, although it would certainly mean a curtailment of profit in those cases where the only object has been to make as much money as possible, regardless of the future; in other words, to get the greatest quantity of wood out of the forest for the least money.

"The Tempest"

"THE Tempest" is about to be revived in London by Miss Viola Tree, and one cannot doubt that her presentation will be worthy not only of the great name that her father made as a Shakespearean producer, but also of the great traditions that center around this the last and greater of the poet's fairy plays. One feels free to say that "The Tempest" surpasses "A Midsummer Night's Dream" because the story is told with far greater ease and depth. While the poet's interest in character analysis had by the time he reached the period of "The Tempest," 1611, become so intense that he often neglected the more obvious elements of sheer dramatic effect, yet there is in the management of the whole play that large grasp of the idea and its expression which became evident only in the tragedies of his final period, the plays of which "Othello" is such a magnificent example of forward-looking craftsmanship.

Commentators have proved pretty well to their readers' satisfaction as well as to their own that Shakespeare's turning to the purely romantic type of play after eight years of the tragedies—"Coriolanus," "Othello," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," among others—was purely the result of following the lead of Beaumont and Fletcher, the favorite playwrights of the hour, who had found great popularity with a return to romantic drama. More than this, "The Tempest" is above all the most journalistic of Shakespeare's plays, with its use of the tales of the returning sailors from the vessels of the voyagers to Virginia which were wrecked upon the coast of one of the Bermudas, there to stay for ten months until they had managed to build two pinnaces from the remains of their ship, the Sea Venture. Vividly the scene has been reconstructed by Kipling in the little brochure in which he pictures Shakespeare getting the tale at first hand from one of the sailors, much as Shaw has represented Shakespeare, in "The Lady of the Sonnets," prowling about at night with tablets up his sleeve, setting down the savory talk alike of the fine lady and the night watch.

"But what was the island like?" asked Shakespeare, according to Kipling, of this veritable Stephano from over seas.

"The sailor tried to explain. 'It was green with yellow in it; a tawny-colored country'—the color, that is to say of the coral-beached, cedar-covered Bermudas of today—and the air made one sleep and was full of noises." That the coral rock battered by the sea rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge," Kipling adds.

That Shakespeare eked out this tale with a bit from Montaigne, taking Gonzalo's account of Utopia, that he drew more than a little from Sir William Alexander's "Darius," that he put into Prospero's mouth descriptive passages that Ovid had first phrased, and furthermore that he probably had read an old Spanish tale that resembles the essential story of "The Tempest" closely, so far as it tells of a wrongfully banished duke and his restoration to his kingdom through the marriage of his daughter with the son of the usurper, all these are accepted elements of the account of the sources of "The Tempest." But the explanation of the imaginative processes of genius that transmuted all this tinsel traffic of fiction into the gold of "The Tempest" remains the same old mystery.

Shakespeare's sources were available to every writer, and had been used before as they often have been since, the advantage being that "The Tempest" and the other plays have been a source of inspiration as well as of material for innumerable stories. The magnificent storm scene with which the play opens, and which gives it a name, might well have been in the nature of an improvement upon the admirable scene with which he opened "The Comedy of Errors." The storm in "The Tempest" was so fine that Fletcher imitated it, as well as the desert scene. Davenant, thinking to improve upon Shakespeare's charming device of a woman who had never seen a man other than her father, introduced a man who had never beheld a woman. Dryden helped himself to Shakespeare's mythology and characters. Caliban became a subject for a satirical poem by Browning. Ernest Renan wrote a philosophic sequel, called "Caliban," and "Caliban," likewise, was the name adopted along with much of "The Tempest" by Percy

MackKaye when he wrote his Shakespeare Commemoration masque of 1916.

There is something pleasant in this feeling that the New World of the days of Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh was a subject for a play by Shakespeare, though there be sturdy upholders of the theory that the enchanted island that is the scene of this play is really the "Island of Lampedusa," near Malta. But perhaps this does not matter any more than the efforts to systematize the symbolism that can be read into the characters of Prospero, Miranda, Ariel, and Caliban, by those who would make a very Belgian Maeterlinck out of the greatest of the Elizabethan poets. Nor does it really matter much that Shakespeare made a grievous error in representing the "Sea Glass" as counting the time off by 60-minute periods instead of 30, and so putting at naught the attempt which some scholars have believed Shakespeare to have made in composing this play to write a piece that would obey the unities of time and place that Ben Jonson so stoutly held out for, and condemned Shakespeare for not observing. In this Jonson regarded Shakespeare in something of the same light as Voltaire, as rather of a barbarian. But away with all these non-essentials of time and place and action, along with such knitting work as the learned pamphlet on the use of the word "scamels," and the book of 200 pages and more that seeks to prove that Caliban was the missing link.

The important thing is that "The Tempest" is one of Shakespeare's great plays, though not one of his more popular ones. Indeed, it is doubtful if it has ever attained to the popularity, everything considered, that marked its first performances in London, before the court in the times when the masque was the fad in royal entertainment.

Editorial Notes

Few people can reasonably do otherwise than welcome the recent decision of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to report favorably on the so-called Borah resolution, aimed at bringing about an international reduction in naval expenditure. Under this resolution, immediate negotiations would be opened between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan for a treaty whereby the three nations would reach an agreement for a reduction of naval expenditure in the course of the next five years. If the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan were to take the lead in this matter, there can be little doubt that all the other nations would be more than glad to follow in the way.

MARK TWAIN, at this late hour, is receiving rough handling from Robert Blatchford of The Clarion, London, for the aspersions upon Sir Walter Scott's novels which he incorporated in a letter to the American critic, Professor Brander Matthews. The tables are now turned upon the American humorist: the question is no longer, What is the matter with Walter Scott, but what was the matter with Mark Twain? It was the peculiar weakness of Mr. Clemens that when he was most serious he was the least understood. He strove to be an essayist and a critic; but, his Joan of Arc excepted, he will live in literature for neither quality. It is plain that had Scott ignored "the era of sloppy romanticism and sentimentality" and written in the modern vein, he would have lost for us the fascinating atmosphere of chivalry as Mark Twain has in "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." But did the humorist really want us to take him seriously? His question, "Does he ever claim the reader's interest and make him reluctant to lay the book down?" seems to "give the show away" completely.

SOME years ago, The Daily Mail of London recommended guinea pigs in the place of mowing machines, and during the war, when there was a shortage of labor in the garden and people had difficulty in keeping the grass on the tennis lawn at its proper length, the animal mower was tried in England and proved a success. There is, however, thus far no word of any one having tried to solve the problem of the shortage of domestic labor by following the example of Barrie, in "Peter Pan," in having a Newfoundland dog for a nurse. "Alice in Wonderland" also offers numerous suggestions as to the use of animals in novel capacities. Lewis Carroll's masterpiece may, therefore, be recommended to ingenious and original housewives if all else fails.

It is said that the American soldier left behind him in France the valuable lesson that aqua pura was about as wholesome a beverage as could be desired for all ordinary emergencies. Temperance has been declared to be a French virtue, but he who knows his Frenchman knows that, although he drinks his wine diluted, and is rarely intoxicated, his habit of drinking "little and often" constitutes a truly national curse. During the war, however, a tremendous impression was made on the poilu by a temperance poster depicting the Kaiser cynically filling the French soldiers' glasses. He received another and deeper impression when he saw the doughboy going over the top with a canteen of water. Now prohibition is an election issue. A wonderful gain, indeed!

A PECULIAR game is carried on annually by the Congress of the United States on one side and the government departments on the other, over department estimates. Both parties are, strange to say, victorious. This is how the game is played. Knowing that Congress will cut down their estimates, the departments ask for much greater appropriations than are needed. Then Congress proceeds to reduce the estimates, as usual. As usual, also, the departments get practically what they actually desire, and Congress gets credit for watchfulness of national expenditures and courage in taking economical measures. Thus both sides win, but the credulous public once more has the wool pulled over its eyes. This is a yearly farce that should no longer be repeated.

TO ONE whose policy is peaceful, and who deplors apparent waste in extraordinary expenditures for the maintenance of armies and navies, the figures presented by Canada offer a persuasive argument in favor of reducing the land and sea forces in at least some other countries. Canada has a standing army of less than 4000. As reported, it consists of 3555 men, compared with 2906 in the year before the war.